

THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS • OF • THE • DAY

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TESTING PROHIBITION WITH STRAW VOTES

AFTER SIX YEARS OF PROHIBITION it remains one of our liveliest domestic issues, and as one Western editor observes, any one is blind who does not see that "the targe is being prepared for the most vigorous political battle in he nation for years—with Prohibition as the issue, and the modification of the Volstead Law as the aim." What with the recent newspaper straw votes all over the country, the Senatorial hearings on modification measures, and the State campaigns ringing on the Prohibition issue, editors now see in progress a new survey of the whole Prohibition situation. Prohibition, declares the *Columbia Record*, which is against it, "is facing the most violent onslaught it has known since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment." The South Carolina daily sees the critics and opponents of the Volstead Law now "coming into the open in public life with their war-paint on," with "more extensive organization and leadership than ever before," and "as the attack is loaded with fact-finding, scientific ammunition, it has become quite apparent that the professional bone-dryers will have to trot out something more potent in the defense line than foxfire bunk, half-truths, and abuse." And on the dry side the *Houston Chronicle* hears nothing but "talk, arguments, discussions, words, with the weaker party doing most of the talking," and it insists that "present agitation in Congress, the continual agitation in the newspapers of the big cities of the East and North, the so-called newspaper polls are doing nothing so definitely as arousing the latent temperance strength of the country to a coming conflict." And "quite aside from the merits of the Prohibition Law, quite aside from every issue as to the best methods of enforcing it or of changing its provision, the men and women who made Prohibition are not going to allow the law to be emasculated by a minority."

Totaling practically complete returns from various recent newspaper polls, we find nearly 2,800,000 votes for amendment or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Law, as against about 546,000 for retention and enforcement. This would seem to indicate a sentiment running nearly five to one for change on the part of those voting. It indicates, according to the *Seattle Argus*, "an overwhelming sentiment against the present law"; and, according to the *New York World*, "if the question of modification were ever presented to the people, unaffected by ancient political shibboleths and the confusing battle-cries of partizan politics, it would be favored by an overwhelming majority of the whole people." To which a dry daily like the *Louisville Times* retorts: "The effect of a straw vote on Prohibition is a week of headlines and a spasm of comment. That's all."

So many references are made to the *Digest's* great Prohibition poll of 1922 that it may be well to call attention to the difference between such a straw vote and that taken by groups of newspapers, as in the recent case. The *LITERARY DIGEST* poll was taken during the summer of 1922. About 10,000,000 blank ballots were sent out by mail, addrest to individual citi-

zens, on specially prepared paper, with special precautions taken against fraud, repeating, or irregular voting. A list of voters was taken from the telephone lists of the country with an added country-wide representation of women voters and factory workers, classes not likely to be fully represented in the telephone books. The ballots were mailed out with entire impartiality, and the returns were tabulated and published without comment. The result of the grand total of 922,383 ballots received was reported as follows in *THE DIGEST* of September 9, 1922, and makes an interesting comparison with the 1926 newspaper returns:

	For Enforcement	For Modification	For Repeal
Main Poll.	306,255—(38.5%)	325,549—(41.1%)	164,453—(20.4%)
Women's Poll.	48,485—(44.5%)	39,914—(36.7%)	20,448—(18.8%)
Factory Polls.	1,453—(8.4%)	10,871—(62.1%)	4,955—(29.5%)
Totals.	356,193—(38.6%)	376,334—(40.8%)	189,856—(20.6%)

The totals for the three largest newspaper polls conducted last month, with practically all returns in, were reported as follows in the *New York Sun*:

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE ASSOCIATION, THROUGH 375 COOPERATING NEWSPAPERS:

For retention and enforcement of Prohibition.	329,274
For repeal of Prohibition amendment.	545,839
For Volstead modification to allow wine and beer.	864,949

HEARST NEWSPAPERS AND OTHERS COOPERATING:

For Prohibition.	188,987
Against Prohibition.	915,969
For wine and beer.	1,040,937
Against wine and beer.	180,554

CHICAGO *Tribune*, *New York Daily News*, AND COOPERATING NEWSPAPERS:

For wine and beer.	340,401
Against wine and beer.	35,820

GRAND TOTAL, USING LAST TWO FIGURES OF HEARST POLL AS THE MOST REPRESENTATIVE ON A STRAIGHT "CHANGE OR NO CHANGE" DIVISION

For existing laws.	545,648
For modification or repeal.	2,792,126

A tabulation of the 1,740,062 votes in the Newspaper Enterprise Association poll, appearing in a dispatch in the *New York World*, shows votes from every State in the Union except Maryland, the largest vote being polled in New York. The outstanding features of the straw vote results are thus stated in a Newspaper Enterprise Association dispatch to the *Washington News*:

"1. Almost 50 per cent. of the voters favored modification. Those for outright repeal numbered slightly over 31 per cent.; those for keeping the law as it now stands, 19 per cent. Wet strength thus amounted to 81 per cent. of the total.

"2. While large cities voted wet, the contention that smaller cities and towns favor the present law was not borne out. The drys led in 80 cities, the largest being Winston-Salem, North Carolina, with a population of 69,000. They gained pluralities in 30 more. But in 79 cities of less than 15,000 population the Prohibition vote was exceeded either by the modification vote or the vote for straight repeal.

"3. Only two States turned in Prohibition majorities—Kansas and South Carolina. In six others the drys had pluralities, but not majorities—Arkansas, Kentucky, Maine, North Carolina,



ON THE DEFENSIVE

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.



"YOU MUSTN'T NOTICE IT!"

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

AS THE WETS SEE THE DRYS

Oklahoma and West Virginia. In Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Michigan, Tennessee and Texas the wet majority was two to one or less.

"4. The small cities and towns generally voted heavier, in proportion to population, than the big cities. New York State cast the heaviest vote—not far from 300,000—and California, Colorado, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania cast well over 100,000 votes each.

"5. The figures indicate that there has been, during the past four years, a definite trend in sentiment toward modification of the Prohibition law. This is borne out by comparison of the present figures with those gained by THE LITERARY DIGEST in its poll of 1922.

"6. It is apparent that people do not want the old saloon brought back."

An editorial attempt at impartial interpretation of this straw vote appears in the *New York Times*. It is first admitted that some of the criticism of such a poll is justified:

"The voting is not safeguarded in the sense of excluding aliens, minors or, to a considerable extent, repeaters. Dry sympathizers may have boycotted the polls in large numbers. Straw ballots have a way of being discomfited by legal referendums. The absent rural vote may be stressed on the basis of available figures. If in New York City the opposition is 50 to 1, in the Chicago *Tribune* poll it is 9 to 1, and in the Newspaper Enterprise Association poll affecting the smaller towns it is only 2½ to 1, it is open to argument that when rural sentiment is broached the scales may begin to swing in the opposite direction."

But *The Times* does find, after all allowances are made, one very definite lesson, namely: that "whatever may be the attitude of the American people as a whole, there are important geographical areas where anti-Prohibition sentiment is so overwhelmingly strong that it is bound to create an impasse," and the task of enforcement "becomes harder if the desert sentiment does not overtop the oases sentiment as emphatically as has been assumed." And in *The Independent* we find this considered comment on the straw voting:

"Amid all the noise and confusion of a democracy in the throes of changing its mind, one senses the major truth that the people as a whole are dissatisfied and disheartened over the results of their great experiment. The thing simply hasn't worked. But as yet no compromise program of any value has been brought forward or even formulated—so far as the public knows. We await, and have awaited for a long time, some candid, careful, and reasoned suggestion for a substitute for wholesale Prohibition.

Until such a substitute is presented to the public, our citizenry will continue to wander in a limbo of vague dissatisfaction. The leaders of the opposition to the Volstead Law must soon come into the field with a definite and constructive program or retire from it to sulk again in their tents."

Thus "straws show which way the wind blows and break camels' backs," remarks *The New Yorker*. To quote first the papers which believe the voters are against the dry laws: The straw votes, believes the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, are evidence of the beginning of a vigorous fight for the modification or repeal of Prohibition. "The present agitation may be only in the propaganda stage at this time, but," says the *Davenport Times* in Iowa, "if the sentiment expressed in the newspaper vote is borne out in the result of elections in the next several years, modification must inevitably follow." "Those dry majorities we have been hearing so much about" seem to the *Sacramento Bee* to be "as extinct as the dodo." The *Helena Independent* inclines to think that the demand thus expressed for modification of the Volstead Law "is quite likely to win." Newspaper polls with other developments convince the *El Paso Times* "that the army of militant non-fermentation is suddenly on the run." The *New York World*, a consistent foe of Prohibition, which took a leading part in the N. E. A. poll, considers it chiefly important as "the first effort to measure the powerful new anti-Volstead movement, which even Prohibitionists admit has arisen in recent months." As *The World* continues:

"The chief reasons for this movement have been listed by Secretary F. E. Johnson of the Federal Council of Churches. One is the gradual development of a powerful, well-financed and resourceful liquor industry; one is the 'psychological revolt' of great numbers of people at the continuing irritations of enforcement; a third is the apathy into which many Prohibition elements have fallen; the fourth is the 'wide-spread feeling that the flagrant disregard of the Prohibition Law is breaking down respect for law and government generally.' The anti-Prohibitionists would offer certain additional reasons. But that the movement exists, that it is fast growing formidable, and that it is well to have a measure of its extent, no one can question."

"The small-town and small-city newspaper has been liberally represented," *The World* insists, and yet there is a five-to-one demand for modification of the Volstead régime—"it portends political consequences of the first importance." Incidentally



"AH, WET!"

—Harper in the Birmingham Age-Herald.



SHOWING WHICH WAY THE WIND IS BLOWING

—Gale in the Los Angeles Times.

AS THE DRYS SEE THE WETS

The World can not believe that the results of wet and dry referendums several years ago necessarily furnish any index of opinion in 1926. There is a considerable representation of the farmer vote in these press polls, but even if the vote were entirely urban *The World* thinks it would be entitled to respect and consideration: "In 1920 for the first time the census showed a majority of the people of the United States as living in urban centers; and the percentage so living has sharply increased since then, as every one knows." In the opinion of the New York paper,

"The practical effect of the poll is to make Prohibition a major issue in the election next fall, and barring unforeseen foreign or economic crises, the major issue in American politics for some time to come. The poll shows that the time has come for the liberals to make an organized effort to break the control of the Anti-Saloon League in Congress. They may not be able to do so this year, but they can weaken the dry and strengthen the wet representation in Congress. Then they can organize for 1928."

"That a large majority of the people want a change," is the conviction of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, and similar verdicts on the Prohibition polls are expressed by the *Baltimore Sun*, *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, *Oshkosh Northwestern* and *New Haven Register*. A carefully considered editorial in the *Columbus Ohio State Journal* carries the admission that the country is by no means so one-sidedly wet as the polls indicate—also that the dries have not been participating to the extent that the wets have. Of course, "the wets are eager for a change; the dries are reasonably content with things as they are." On the other hand, we are reminded, "the dries are far better organized than the wets." And yet, the conclusion is reached that the result "shows a considerable gain in popular sentiment for the modification, at least, of the Prohibition laws, for the average wet majority is very much heavier than has been shown in previous polls." What, it is asked, is the reason for this apparent change of sentiment? The Ohio paper ventures to suggest that "it is not due to wet propaganda, as the dry extremists continually shout, but to the conclusion of a part of the sober-minded citizenship that, all things considered, Prohibition has not improved moral conditions but has had the opposite effect."

But how do the friends of Prohibition look upon this straw vote with its five-to-one majority against the Volstead Law?

First of all, the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League declares that such balloting not only serves no good purpose, but actually creates a false impression:

"Friends of Prohibition should not and, as a rule, do not, participate in these unofficial polls, which make possession of a coupon cut from some newspaper the sole qualification for voting. The opportunity for repeated voting by any individual of any age, the lack of responsibility, the frequently ambiguous character of the question, and the limited number of those who participate in any voting precinct make such tests of public opinion not only valueless but subversive of the truth."

"The irreconcilable or thirsty minority is always more active in casting such ballots than the majority which has settled the issue, and has turned to constructive work. Repeatedly, after the most careful straw votes, an official election on the same issue reverses the result of the straw votes. This was the case in Massachusetts, following the publication of the poll by *THE LITERARY DIGEST*."

A more extended statement by Wayne B. Wheeler, General Counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, compares the *LITERARY DIGEST* poll of 1922, "which was carefully supervised to avoid repeating," with subsequent State votes on Prohibition, showing a much drier result in those States. He does not state that there was considerable difference between the questions voted on by the people in the various elections, and those which were placed on the *LITERARY DIGEST* ballot. Mr. Wheeler emphasizes the fact that in the 1924 elections the dries were more generally successful than the wets, where Prohibition was clearly an issue. In Mr. Wheeler's opinion, "the supporters of Prohibition are too busy in constructively supporting the enforcement of Prohibition to engage in futile balloting on this subject."

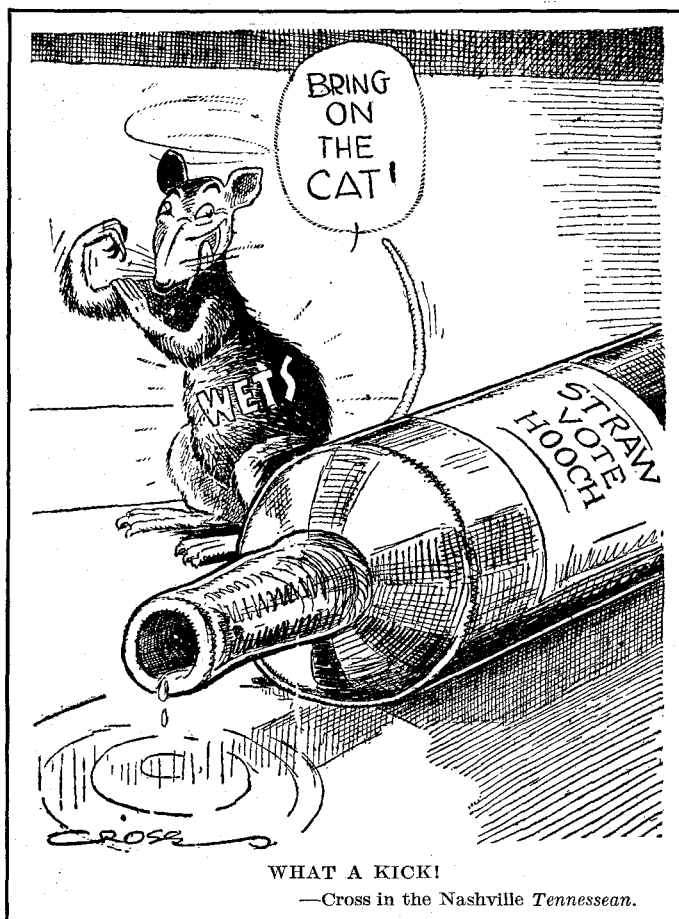
Similarly, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, who has played a leading rôle in Prohibition enforcement, insists that these straw votes fail to reveal public opinion, "because the people with a grievance are the ones who vote, and those who are satisfied don't bother to send in a ballot."

Turning to the papers which are unimpressed by the unofficial balloting, we find the *Tacoma Ledger* convinced that the recent straw vote was "a worthless referendum." The idea of trying to amend the Constitution by a straw ballot seems perfectly

ridiculous to the *Spokane Spokesman-Review*—"as well might an effort be made to take a straw ballot on slavery, or disenfranchisement of women, or direct election of United States Senators, or any other amendment that has been added to the Constitution since the original document was adopted in 1790." Farther east, the *Manchester Union*, *Adrian Daily Telegram*, *Savannah News*, *Washington Post*, *Winston-Salem Journal*, and *Raleigh News and Observer* refuse to take the newspaper straw vote seriously, and the *Memphis Commercial Appeal* waxes ironic over the "overwhelming victory for liquor"—

"A straw vote is a great thing, especially when 1,000,000 voters out of 30,000,000 cast ballots. What the other 29,000,000 citizens of the United States who vote think about it, the anti-Prohibitionists do not say."

In New Jersey, which is represented by two wet Senators in



Washington, and which went wet by a large majority in the newspaper polls, the *Newark News* says that the wets who are now indulging "in unrestrained jubilation over such signs as have appeared of a changed public sentiment are going too fast. A crack has come, but it is not wide enough to warrant expectations that the country is ready at this time to alter the Volstead Law."

In Alabama the *Huntsville Times* declares that its own sentiments are admirably expressed by the statement on "Mr. Ford's Page" of *The Dearborn Independent*:

"The United States is dry not only legally but by moral conviction. American sentiment is not down-town sentiment, nor club sentiment, nor blind-pig sentiment, nor newspaper sentiment; it is home sentiment, and workshop sentiment, and store sentiment, and school sentiment, and church sentiment. You must find the people's sentiment where the people live, and they don't live down-town. Newspapers are made down-town and read in the residence sections; if they were made in the residence sections, they would be dry. The American home is dry, and the American nation gets its tone from the home, not the wet newspaper."

IS EUROPE BACKSLIDING INTO MILITARISM?

"EUROPE TURNING TO OLD WAY," "Balance of Power and Intrigue Rule, Coolidge Is Told," "Houghton and Gibson Report League Only a European Council, Lapsing to Impotency," "Houghton Advises Coolidge to Ignore Geneva Arms Parley," "Envoy to London Joins Hugh Gibson, Minister to Berne, in Telling President Europe Rapidly Reverts to Pre-War Basis of National Hatreds," "Economic Pressure Only Hope of Ending 'Armed Camp.'" So headlines in leading New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia dailies blazoned their front-page news stories from Washington just when the League of Nations was closing its sessions at Geneva without admitting Germany. Both American diplomats had been called home for consultation prior to our participation in the proposed international disarmament conference at Geneva in May. The gloomy view of the European situation secured and sent out by Washington correspondents to papers all over this country and cabled abroad tracks with the sensational headlines quoted above. A State Department disclaimer announces that "neither Ambassador Houghton or Minister Gibson has divulged to any unofficial person the nature of their reports to the President or Secretary Kellogg." Whereupon Senator Harrison, in Senate debate, contributes this caricature, widely circulated by the press: "What able and distinguished men now hold and direct the foreign affairs of this country! There they are—'Careful Cal,' 'Nervous Nellie,' and 'Gloomy Gus.' What a triumvirate! Here they are behind closed doors giving to the newspapers of the country these gloomy reports of European conditions—embarrassing as they must be to European statesmanship—when they should be trying to assist Europe to get upon its feet." Senator Harrison further stated positively that Mr. Houghton, after official conference with President Coolidge, met the press correspondents by appointment and gave them fully and candidly his views upon the whole situation. Neither of the American diplomats, up to this writing, has disowned the word-pictures in the press attributed to them, while Senator Borah, head of the Foreign Relations Committee, praises the giving out of "the facts" by such a distinguished American diplomat as Ambassador Houghton.

The gloomy picture of backsliding Europe transmitted by Washington correspondents varies chiefly in details. In Clinton W. Gilbert's dispatch to the *New York Evening Post*, we read:

"At the end of the course Europe is pursuing, the Administration learns from its European advisers, nothing can be forecast but war. Europe is moved by the same motives and is setting up the same kind of balances of power which brought on the war. The same causes produce the same results, bearing in mind, of course, the possibilities that Europe will so exhaust itself economically, it will, in a decade or so, be compelled to disarm and really organize for peace."

"This picture of European conditions has been allowed to come out in a semi-official way here, following the report Ambassador Houghton and Minister Gibson brought to President Coolidge on the prospects of disarmament. The frankness with which the press was informed was unprecedented in international relations, and may be taken as indicating the profound disappointment the Administration feels over the failure of Europe to proceed in the spirit of the Locarno treaty."

Other special correspondence and press association dispatches state that the reports of Houghton and Gibson to the President set forth:

"1. The League of Nations, in practical effect, no longer is a world league, but a European council, which is in process of splitting into two camps and destined to relapse into impotency."

"2. The European Powers do not want to disarm and do not relish the participation of the United States in their councils. Each faction simply is seeking to use this country as a cat's-paw to pull its own particular chestnuts from the fire."

"3. The preliminary arms commissions, scheduled originally for May, probably will be postponed until autumn to await the admission of Germany to the Council of the League.

"4. Motives back of European proposals for disarmament are not influenced by sincere desires to reduce military forces, but are gestures to forestall the demands of Germany that the agreement embodied in the Treaty of Versailles for general disarmament be undertaken once Germany should be disarmed.

"Economic pressure and financial inability to support existing military organizations and programs ultimately will force some steps for reductions in armaments, but that day remains some distance in the future."

Syndicated correspondence from Carter Field, appearing in the New York *Herald Tribune*, Chicago *Tribune*, and other papers, reports that:

"The returned diplomats were agreed that it would be better for the United States to have nothing to do with the preliminary conference planned to arrange agenda for a later disarmament conference.

"One of the difficulties confronting those who would frame the agenda of an arms conference, they pointed out, is the fundamental difference between France and Britain as to the basis for the reduced armaments.

"France insists that full war strength should be the measure used in determining values, while Britain is determined that peace-time strength shall be the basis. France, Italy and Japan, the President and Secretary of State were told, stand as a unit against any disarmament conference which shall concern itself only with naval reductions. They insist that land reductions must be considered as well.

"The President was informed that the whole of Europe regards Mussolini with distrust. His utterances are taken very seriously in European capitals, with the result that there are turmoil and fear of war all over Europe. The various peoples want peace, but the individual Governments are building up situations which may easily lead to war. No European Government wants to disarm."

Two cabled versions of Washington correspondence enter into the picture as discuss by the press. Paul Scott Mowrer's cable from Paris to the *Baltimore Sun* gives the following text of the dispatch to the *London Times* summarizing Mr. Houghton's view, "which has been reproduced throughout Europe and has created an unpleasant sensation":



"Europe has learned nothing from the war and does not want to disarm. It has prepared the agenda for the forthcoming disarmament conference in such a way that it is bound to fail.

"The League of Nations is a mere ineffective holy alliance interested chiefly in the balance of power. France, with its satellites, is the leader of this tendency, with Great Britain reluctantly following the French lead owing to interdependence of Franco-British interests in the Near East.

"Finally, Mr. Houghton, it is alleged, thinks that Europe does not desire either American aid or American cooperation."

London also hears from correspondents at Washington that our State Department "is preparing public opinion for a change in foreign policy in the sense of returning to its former aloofness from European affairs, and in order for the American people to understand and accept the change it was deemed necessary that they should be enlightened by Mr. Houghton's frank, authoritative exposure."

Considerable American press comment criticizes the "Houghton incident" chiefly as an example of bungling "side-door diplomacy." "Hiding behind skirts of newspaper correspondents" is bad administration practise, according to the Newark *Evening News*. "The situation has not been helped by this rather new and informal diplomacy," says the Boston *Globe*. "The State Department is now prodded to let out the official unofficial information that it does not take the same view that Mr. Houghton holds. No wonder many Europeans are asking whether any of the customary rules apply to Americans at home."

The dark picture of Europe, and, in fact, "every development of the European snarl tends to make Americans rejoice more earnestly than ever that they are not in it," declares the Boston *Transcript*, voicing the "isolationist" attitude of several papers: "We want to keep out of it, and we have faith that we have a Government that will keep us out of it."

This raises the question of our participation in the coming arms parley. "Will European and South American jealousies and prejudices be any less evident at the disarmament conference than they were at the recent meeting of the Assembly?" asks the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph*. And the New York *Sun* concludes: "Europe is back just where it was some months ago, with the Geneva breakdown an added cause for international resentments and suspicions. That Europe will seriously talk of disarming while things are as they are, it is idle to expect."

But against these views are a very large number of papers

which hold that we should not dodge the duty to cooperate with the League. The opinion expressed by the *Philadelphia Bulletin* is typical:

"Locarno caused perhaps exaggerated ideas of the moral preparation of Europe to attack the issue of arms reduction. Geneva has shown the size of the job.

"The United States, of course, will keep ready to forward the disarmament movement by every means in its power. Because Washington knows the seriousness of the situation as it was unfolded at the conferences between the President, Ambassador Houghton and Minister Gibson, it does not follow that it means to abandon its part of the duty of creating a favorable international sentiment. But altho hope and effort should persist, the time for illusions is past."

Then, too, it must be remembered that "at almost the very moment that authorized, but anonymous, spokesmen were letting down their barrage of diplomatic pessimism," so Frederic William Wile points out in his dispatch from Washington to the *Philadelphia Record*,

"The League of Nations' Council at Geneva was fixing May 17, as originally proposed for the preliminary arms conference. At virtually the same hour, the League of Nations' Council was issuing its invitation to the United States to participate in a discussion with regard to the Senate's World Court reservations. In other words, instead of showing the hopeless 'impotency' and abject 'insincerity' with which the League was charged in the Washington 'inspired' statements of a few hours previous, the League was taking formal action along scheduled lines."

And despite the reported warnings from Ambassador Houghton and Minister Gibson announcement was made at the White House, March 23, of the personnel of the delegation which will be sent to the disarmament conference. Minister Gibson will be chief, with three or four military and naval advisors and a representative of the State Department. It was also made known that the State Department had sent notes containing copies of the Senate reservations to each of the government signatories of the World Court protocol, and had notified the Secretariat of the League, which is custodian of the protocol, of this procedure.

A great deal of current editorial discussion centers upon the World Court and whether we should accept the invitation to send a representative to Geneva for conference in September, when the League will hold its next session. Senator Reed of Missouri rises to say: "We are to be asked to sit down outside the League and confer with the gentlemen inside of the League with reference to whether we will accept the jurisdiction of the Court created, set, managed and controlled by the gentlemen inside of the League." And the *Chicago Tribune* poses this dilemma:

"If our Government sends a representative with strong pro-Court leanings we shall probably find our reservations nullified by his explanations, and if we send any one else we may be excluded from the Court because of his explanations. Most Americans could endure exclusion with equanimity, but the Administration would be placed in the undignified position of having conducted the long and unpopular fight on behalf of the Court for nothing."

On the other hand a multitude of press editorials approve the World Court conference as "a friendly proposal" (*Milwaukee Journal*), "a reasonable request" (*Pittsburgh Gazette Times*), "no League bogey man; just a common-sense conference called chiefly for our benefit" (*New Haven Register*). The *Springfield Republican* explains:

"If the fifty or more States concerned in the Senate reservations are to deal with them in the most sympathetic and expeditious way possible, and thus facilitate America's adherence to the League, a conference between their representatives and a representative of the United States offers the best means of contact, exposition and final agreement.

"What agency was to take the initiative in summoning the conference, if not the League Council?"

BETTER HOUSING FOR UNCLE SAM ABROAD

FOR UNCLE SAM'S OWN HOUSES ABROAD, some \$10,000,000 is in sight, on the instalment plan of the House of Representatives; Senate approval is expected and urged by many papers for the sake of decency, economy, efficiency and national prestige. "Now," says the *New York Evening Post*, "if the Senate will go and do likewise, the official quarters of American representatives abroad may at last be made as comfortable and respectable as those of the members of Congress." "For thirty years Congress has been asked to provide for its Ambassadors abroad as adequate and imposing embassies as Siam or Serbia provide," remarks the *Syracuse Post-Standard*. But—

"The Congress has never been sympathetic. It has been content that our Ambassadors should have rented quarters such as no other country on earth would consider befitting its dignity, or that the Ambassadors should spend their own money getting something handsome. The House at least has come to the point of providing buildings which shall be worthy the country."

The new Foreign Service Building bill authorizes appropriations of \$2,000,000 a year for five years for the acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for the use of the United States Government. It creates a Foreign Service Buildings Commission, consisting of the Secretaries of State, Treasury and Commerce, and two members each from the House and Senate, for the task of planning and securing suitable quarters for embassies, legations, consulates and other agencies of the Government. Says the *Washington Star*:

"Surely no charge of extravagance can rest against the present move to appropriate \$10,000,000 over a period of five years for this purpose. The sum is, in truth, ridiculously small considering the need. Only a beginning can be made with this amount of money upon the proper establishment of the United States at foreign capitals and centers of commerce."

While the House finally passed this bill by a vote of more than four to one, special attention is paid by numerous editors to the opposition voiced by rural members—Mr. Lozier of Missouri, for example, who declared that "no one representing an agricultural district can vote for this Porter bill and get returned." The *Philadelphia Inquirer* notes that—

"The debate in the House illustrated the narrow, sectional and local points of view which many members of Congress take of matters which should be considered in a broad and national manner. Curiously enough, men who come from agricultural districts placed themselves in opposition to the measure. They made the strange plea that it was unwise to spend money in foreign countries while many towns of the United States were in want of post-office buildings. It remained for Representative Connolly, a Democrat from Texas, to ridicule this attitude. He said that he favored farm-relief legislation and he wanted all of the post-offices he could get, but he added: 'If it is sound policy for the Government to buy a post-office building in a town of 5,000 people, why isn't it just as sound to own an embassy in a national capital?'"

Reviewing facts brought out at the Foreign Affairs Committee hearing, Congressman O'Connell of New York reported humiliating conditions. Furthermore, he said—

"This legislation has the unqualified indorsement of practically all the chambers of commerce of the United States; the New York Merchants' Association; the New York Exporters and Importers Association; the Chicago Association of Commerce, the leading associations of commerce in Boston; Wilmington, Delaware; Baltimore; New Orleans; Kansas City; Salt Lake City; Portland; Seattle; San Francisco; just to mention a few of the larger business organizations from whom indorsements have emanated. This bill is constructive; it is a long step toward a bigger and better foreign commerce."

The *Charleston News and Courier* observes:

Springfield, Missouri

"A huge organization is required to look after American interests in foreign countries, a total, in fact, of some 584 governmental agencies employing 4,386 persons. In fourteen of the foreign capitals the United States now owns its diplomatic establishments, but this is only about one-third of the establishments of this kind which we maintain."

According to the New York Times, the case for the Porter bill is complete and convincing:

"The bill provides for consolidation and for housing under one roof all functions of the foreign service in every part of the world. The present system of leasing has been wasteful. By owning its buildings the Government would be able to save money."

"Secretary Kellogg said that the total cost of the foreign service, including the State Department, was only \$2,000,000 more than its income of \$8,000,000 from all sources. Therefore it would be only seemly, aside from the question of economy, to house Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls and their staffs decently. President Coolidge will not be found opposing the Porter bill. The Senate will have ample time to pass it."

This is "a sound investment" and truly described as an "economy measure," according to the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph, which explains:

"Some confusion seems to have arisen over the statement of this fact in view of the testimony before the House committee by former Ambassador John W. Davis and others regarding their heavy expenses abroad, especially in the matter of rent. Except in a few European capitals, our Government does not own embassies or legations, and our diplomats have to pay the rent out of their own pockets. But the Government does rent buildings, used not for residences but for offices for Ambassadors, Ministers and Consuls. It is understood that the fund made available by this measure will be used to buy both residences and office buildings. What the Government expends in providing residences for its representatives will be offset and more by its saving in rent for office quarters."

"The economical policy of having the Government own the premises where it conducts its business ought to be extended here at home. It can save some hundreds of thousands of dollars a year here in Pittsburgh by erecting an adequate Federal building to house its various activities."

President Coolidge has won "another victory for real economy," as the Chicago Evening Post sees it, "in contrast to the only 'economy' in the century-long prevailing old method of compelling Ambassadors to pay rentals out of their own pockets." This meant that none but a rich American might apply." Many journals make the same point, and several quote Ambassador Page's letter to President Wilson in 1914; when he almost resigned:

"Here in the principal capital of Europe, while France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain and Japan all have proper homes, costing each from \$250,000 to \$500,000, we have nothing. And yet the American Ambassador has to bear his burden and

disgrace and to do more duties than all the others put together and to pay his own bills. . . . Not an Ambassador in London (excepting the Turk, who doesn't count) gets off with \$50,000 if his house rent were reckoned in."

A large amount of press comment is typified by that of the Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch, in these words:

"The plight of America's diplomatic and consular representatives abroad in the matter of quarters has always been close to a national disgrace. It is only of late years that we have come to some appreciation of the sorry figure we have cut abroad, and of the injustice and embarrassment we have inflicted upon our Ambassadors and Consuls by our needless penuriousness. The obstructionist tactics of opponents of the Porter bill, on the grounds they took, is an instance of the kind of peanut politics which has often brought Congress into public disrepute in the past. In this case, it is encouraging to see these tactics overwhelmingly defeated. May the Senate do as well."

While the necessity of appointing only men of wealth to foreign diplomatic posts will be relaxed under the new bill, it will not be obviated, the Louisville Courier-Journal points out:

"What is really needed now is that the compensation of diplomatic and consular officers, particularly those of high rank like Ambassadors, Ministers, First Secretaries and Consuls-General, be increased appreciably. A rich and powerful country like the United States should not be parsimonious in providing compensation for members of its foreign service."

"A competent, well-maintained foreign service is one of the indispensable instrumentalities of a modern nation," asserts the New York Herald Tribune, which specifies:

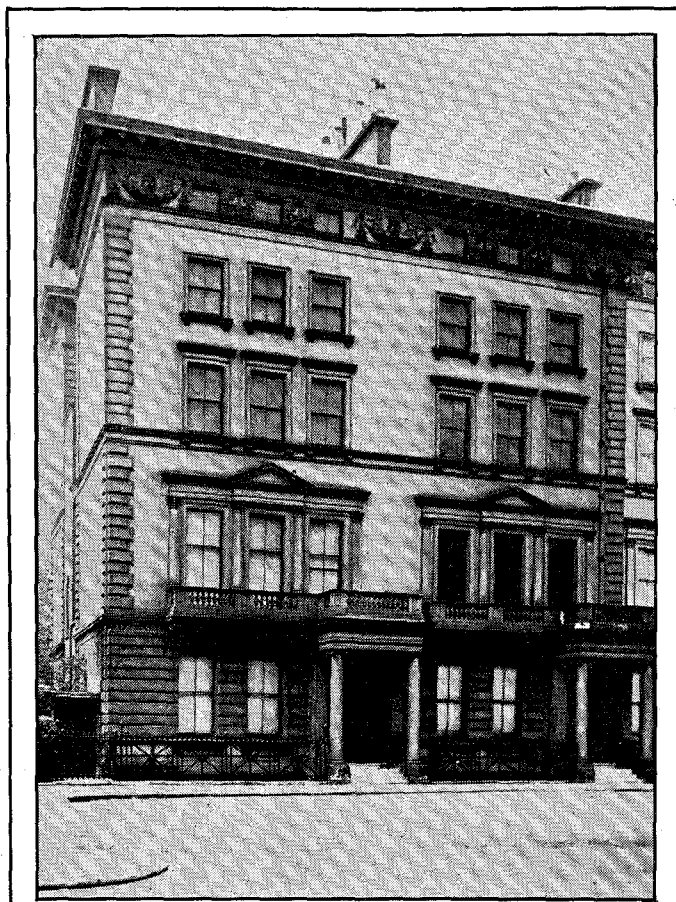
"If we expect results in the conduct of foreign relations, we must go after them in a recognized, common-sense way. Training, equipment, professional facilities and the prestige which goes with them count heavily in diplomacy. Our foreign service has had

too much of an amateur color and has been run in too haphazard a manner. Buildings to house our diplomats and Consuls and to create official American centers in foreign capitals are needed not only as a tribute to our status as a nation, but also to give our agents abroad facilities which they have lacked in their contacts with foreign Governments and with Americans seeking their assistance and protection."

Henry White, dean of the American Diplomatic Corps, in the service since 1883, ex-Ambassador to Vienna, London, Rome, Paris, and one of the representatives at the Paris Peace Conference, in a letter to Congressman Porter, given out to the press, writes:

"I have longed for sixty years to see this legislation enacted and am thankful that my life has been spared until the attainment of that end. I am still not without hopes of living long enough to see a goodly number of the buildings foreshadowed in the bill either purchased or built."

"It is almost impossible to describe the extent to which the dignity of this country in foreign lands and the furtherance of its important business will be thereby enhanced."



Keystone View photograph

AN EMBASSY THAT WAS GIVEN TO US

The London house presented by J. P. Morgan to the United States Government for the use of the American Ambassadors to Great Britain, whose first problem was always house-renting. It was left unused for years because Congress failed to appropriate funds to prepare it for Ambassadorial occupancy.

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THE SENATE JUDGES A JUDGE

THE GREATEST SETBACK that President Coolidge has sustained since the Senate refused to confirm the appointment of Charles Beecher Warren as Attorney-General, in the opinion of the Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, is the rejection on March 17, without the formality of a record vote, of the nomination of Judge Wallace McCamant, of Oregon, as Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, embracing the Pacific coast States. Robert T. Small, in his Consolidated Press correspondence from the Capital, remarks that "the scalp of Judge McCamant is the first in the vendetta that Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, swore against the man who turned against him at the 1920 Republican convention."

Judge McCamant, we are reminded by Charles Michelson, Washington correspondent of the *New York World*, "is Calvin Coolidge's political godfather in a national sense." For it was he who sprang upon a chair and placed the Governor of Massachusetts in nomination for the Vice-Presidency, thus starting a long train of circumstances which ended in the arrival of Mr. Coolidge in the White House. To the *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*:

"It is an interesting case. Here is a lifelong Republican, whose professional ability and fitness for judicial office are attested by the fact that he has served on the Supreme Court of his home State: What more natural than that the man for whom he has done an excellent political turn should, on reaching the White House, seek to reward him with one of the most tempting judicial plums in the power of the President to bestow? Ordinarily he would have been allowed to receive that plum without opposition. But, by a strange perversity of fortune, it happens that at the very time he was intrenching himself in the favor of Mr. Coolidge he was incurring the enmity of Senator Johnson."

According to the *Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger*:

"The story starts in 1920, when Mr. McCamant was a candidate for delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention that nominated President Harding. Senator Johnson was an aspirant for the nomination. The Oregon delegates were instructed for Johnson. Mr. McCamant was opposed to Johnson, but before the primaries he had said that he would follow the instructions of the voters. As more votes were cast against committing the State to Johnson than for it, Mr. McCamant interpreted this result as justifying him in voting for General Wood. Senator Johnson evidently resolved that if he ever got a chance at McCamant he would hit him hard.

"How he got that chance is another and more interesting story. The leaders in the 1920 convention had decided to nominate Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, to the Vice-Presidency. It occurred to Mr. McCamant that if Governor Coolidge, of Massachusetts, were put on the ticket it would strengthen it. So in the moment of relaxation after Mr. Harding had been nominated, he mounted his chair and in a short and snappy speech nominated Mr. Coolidge for the Vice-Presidency, a nomination that took the leaders by surprise and the delegates by storm."

Judge McCamant was given a recess appointment as Judge of the Ninth Circuit Court last September, but, says a Washington dispatch to the *Baltimore Sun*:

"When President Coolidge sent the McCamant nomination to the Senate, the Californian got busy. A man who would violate his instructions in a national convention, charged Senator Johnson, was not fitted to sit upon the Federal bench.

"After the McCamant nomination was favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee, Senator Johnson caused it to be referred back to committee for hearings. Judge McCamant came before the committee, and Senator Johnson, altho not a member, attended the hearings. There was a spirited interchange between the Senator and Judge McCamant, during which . . . Judge McCamant observed that 'Theodore Roosevelt was not a good American,' because his platform advocated the recall of judicial decisions."



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

"HE MADE CALVIN COOLIDGE PRESIDENT"

Remarks the *New York Evening Post* of former State Supreme Court Justice Wallace McCamant, of Oregon, "but to-day he is merely former Judge McCamant, instead of Federal Judge." Judge McCamant was born in Pennsylvania, but removed to Portland, Oregon, soon after he was admitted to the bar.

In the opinion of the *Detroit Free Press*, the episode does not in the least injure Judge McCamant's reputation before the nation; "in fact, it indicates how fortunate the United States is that Johnson refused to accept the Vice-Presidential nomination in 1920." In that case, it is pointed out, Hiram Johnson, and not Calvin Coolidge, would be President of the United States.

"There is not a judge in the whole United States who does not agree with the former State Supreme Court Justice from Oregon," in opposing the recall of judicial decisions, declares the *Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger*. Later Judge McCamant qualified his statement with the explanation that

all that he intended to imply was that the recall of judicial decisions was, in his opinion, subversive of the Constitution and an un-American doctrine.

But to many editors, Republican and Democratic, Judge McCamant committed "the unpardonable sin" in reflecting upon Theodore Roosevelt's Americanism. "No matter what any man thought of any policy of Colonel Roosevelt's, it is unthinkable that any one should deny that he was a 'good American,'" is the defense of the former President by the *Raleigh News and Observer*. A similar attitude is taken by the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, which adds: "This undeserved slur on a great American hardly indicates that Judge McCamant possesses the ideal judicial disposition." Moreover, points out the *Spokane Spokesman-Review*:

"The position of Roosevelt and the Progressive party has been grossly misrepresented. The impression has been implanted in the public mind that they stood generally for recall of judicial decisions. The real proposition was to give the people the right, upon mature deliberation, to pass upon decisions of the Supreme Court of their State holding State laws to be unconstitutional, and, therefore, invalid. The theory of that proposition is sound. It rests upon the fundamental principle of this Government—that the people make their Constitutions, that the people can amend them. Roosevelt wanted to put the Constitution into a little closer keeping of the people."

Finally, we read in the Minneapolis *Tribune*:

"We like to think the Senate was not motivated by the charge of Senator Hiram Johnson, the most active opponent of McCamant, that the latter did not play fair or square at the Republican convention. We like also to think that the Senate's action was not determined by the mere fact that McCamant said Theodore Roosevelt was 'not a good American.' Whichever alternative is the right one, there remains the fact that Judge McCamant showed a flaw in the kind of stuff of which a good Federal jurist is supposed to be made. Our Federal judges are presumed to be able to keep their poise, maintain their tempers under control, and have mastery of their wits under severe tests. Judge McCamant failed to meet some of these tests, or all of them, when Hiram Johnson figuratively pulled the McCamant mustachios."

AMERICA'S GROWTH SLOWING DOWN

WE, THE PEOPLE of these United States, by July 1, will number 117,135,817 souls, according to the estimate of the Federal Census Bureau. This is an increase of 1,757,723 during the year since July, 1925, and 11,425,197 in six and a half years since the official census of 1920 fixed our population at 105,710,620. Thus in each year following January, 1920, *The Boston News Bureau* points out, we have added about 1,900,000 to our population and 200,000,000-by-1930 predictions are off. "According to the longer estimate of the Washington prophets," we read, "the more exact count in the next census year of 1930 will reveal a total of just about 125,000,000":

"With a broader basis each year, the gross addition, if not percentage, may be expected gradually to expand.

"Two obvious factors are now at work, however, which may be definitely counted upon to retard what in some earlier predictions had been looked for as a rapid sweep onward in the present century to the often-quoted figure of 200,000,000.

"We now have an immigration sieve with very much finer meshes than before. We also are seeking to stop leakages at the borders."

Another current estimate corroborates the slowing-down tendency in the rate of growth of population and gives a total of 115,940,000 on January 1 of this year. This estimate by the National Bureau of Economic Research was published through the Associated Press the day before the Federal Bureau's estimate for next July came out. Taking a different date for calculation merely changes detailed figures, not the general character of both estimates. The Bureau finds a gain of more than 10,000,000 since the census of 1920 and a gain in 1925 of 1,629,000, almost identical with that in 1924. We read:

"The total population gain in 1925 was slightly larger than the average for the last seventeen years, but materially less than that of 1923, when the large amount of immigration contributed to a population increase of 1,996,000, as in 1909, when, for the same cause the population growth ran up to 2,173,000.

"During the last year immigration played but a minor rôle in the population growth of the country, accounting for less than one-sixth of the total increase, the excess of births over deaths adding 1,367,000 persons, while immigration accounted for but 262,000 new inhabitants.

"It is a noteworthy fact that, despite the growth in population, both the number of births and the number of deaths were approximately the same in 1925 as in 1909. The year 1909 had an abnormally high birth-rate, and is therefore not a typical year, but since 1916 there appears to have been no tendency toward an increase in the number of children born in the United States, while the number of deaths tends to run lower now than sixteen years ago."

In a recent issue of *The Atlantic Monthly*, Louis L. Dublin, Chief Statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, declared that—

"Every population forecast that I know must be revised with due regard to the declining fecundity of stocks now composing

the American population. We must be prepared at a comparatively early date for a stationary population unless we completely change our present attitude toward the foreigner and his further entry into the country, and modify our approval of small families. Such a reversal is not likely to take place, because restriction in the number of children apparently offers many personal advantages, and appeals to the average family, which is much more concerned with the immediate increase of its comfort than with abstract principles of obligation to country or to mankind in general."

The Census Bureau's complete estimate, based on births, deaths, immigration and emigration, we reproduce from *The United States Daily* (Washington):

	Jan. 1, 1920	July 1, 1925	July 1, 1926
United States.....	105,710,620	115,378,094	117,135,817
Alabama.....	2,348,174	2,498,581	2,526,001
Arizona.....	334,162	427,658	444,708
Arkansas.....	1,752,204	1,879,846	1,903,048
California.....	3,426,861	4,179,708	4,316,459
Colorado.....	939,629	1,040,442	1,058,722
Connecticut.....	1,380,631	1,571,688	1,606,491
Delaware.....	223,003	237,637	240,274
District of Columbia.....	437,571	513,994	527,880
Florida.....	968,470	*1,263,549	1,317,160
Georgia.....	2,895,832	3,101,523	3,138,962
Idaho.....	431,866	508,289	522,175
Illinois.....	6,485,280	7,092,598	7,202,983
Indiana.....	2,930,390	3,094,618	3,124,499
Iowa.....	2,404,021	*2,419,927	2,422,915
Kansas.....	1,769,257	*1,812,986	1,820,896
Kentucky.....	2,416,630	2,507,687	2,524,210
Louisiana.....	1,798,509	1,900,135	1,918,591
Maine.....	768,014	786,713	790,053
Maryland.....	1,449,661	1,560,230	1,580,268
Massachusetts.....	3,852,356	*4,144,205	4,197,288
Michigan.....	3,668,412	4,283,860	4,395,651
Minnesota.....	2,387,125	2,610,703	2,651,306
Mississippi.....	1,790,618	†1,790,618	†1,790,618
Missouri.....	3,404,055	3,483,730	3,498,143
Montana.....	548,889	672,466	694,965
Nebraska.....	1,296,372	1,371,169	1,384,703
Nevada.....	77,407	†77,407	†77,407
New Hampshire.....	443,083	452,026	453,608
New Jersey.....	3,155,900	3,599,803	3,680,482
New Mexico.....	360,350	383,927	388,146
New York.....	10,385,227	*11,162,151	11,303,296
North Carolina.....	2,559,123	2,811,969	2,857,846
North Dakota.....	646,872	*641,192	*641,192
Ohio.....	5,759,394	6,470,777	6,600,146
Oklahoma.....	2,028,283	2,294,137	2,342,474
Oregon.....	783,389	863,064	877,477
Pennsylvania.....	8,720,017	9,476,116	9,613,570
Rhode Island.....	604,397	*679,260	692,794
South Carolina.....	1,683,724	1,804,049	1,826,021
South Dakota.....	636,547	*681,260	689,346
Tennessee.....	2,337,885	2,447,641	2,467,679
Texas.....	4,663,228	5,212,822	5,312,661
Utah.....	449,396	503,868	513,711
Vermont.....	352,428	†352,428	†352,428
Virginia.....	2,309,187	2,486,423	2,518,589
Washington.....	1,356,621	1,510,280	1,538,228
West Virginia.....	1,463,701	1,637,685	1,669,324
Wisconsin.....	2,632,067	2,845,888	2,884,734
Wyoming.....	194,402	229,361	235,689

*Population State Census, 1925.

†Population in 1920. Population decreased between 1910 and 1920.

Curiously enough at this time the Federal Bureau of Indian affairs informs the public that the remnant of the Indian population of the United States is on the increase, and has been increasing during the past twenty-five years. The Bureau's report in *The United States Daily* says:

"The total population of Indians in the United States in 1925 was 349,595, compared with 270,544 in 1900, an increase of 79,051.

"More, the figures show that there has been a notable increase in the population of the Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, population being 11,969 in 1925 as compared with 7,914 in 1912. The increased Indian population is attributed by the Bureau to the introduction of modern sanitary methods of living into their homes, increased medical and hospital assistance, and instruction in health and sanitary laws.

"States containing the largest Indian populations are Oklahoma, 120,163; Arizona, 43,950; New Mexico, 22,481; South Dakota, 24,241; Minnesota, 14,300; California, 18,812, and Montana, 13,142."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

THE League of Nations appears to need an umpire.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times*.

THE revised version seems to be—There's many a sip 'twixt the hip and the lip.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

THE gentlemen who say Prohibition is a joke ought to learn how to take a joke gracefully.—*Dallas News*.

ONE of the wet theories is that if booze were easy to get there would be no more drunken drivers.—*Indianapolis News*.

THE French may know good manners, but if you owe the grocer it is well to let him beat you at checkers.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

MAYBE Germany hesitates to enter the League of Nations because she is anxious for peace.—*Houston Post-Dispatch*.

ONE thing we are willing to bet on is that Nicholas Murray and Smedley D. are no relation.—*Ohio State Journal*.

PATIENCE is considered a virtue when it often is merely a case of not knowing what to do.—*Centralia (Wash.) Chronicle*.

THE Florida land boom has slowed up just in time to save Cuba from annexation for suburban development purposes.—*Dallas News*.

THE League of Nations has about reached the stage where weapons must be left at the door before entering the hall.—*Indianapolis News*.

WE hear that, as fasting is so fashionable now, one London restaurant is to provide special tables where patrons can starve at reasonable charges.—*Punch*.

WE continue to doubt that most of the loudest exhorters for farm relief either know what a clevice is or could tie a hame-string.—*Nashville Banner*.

THE most pathetic enterprise ever undertaken in this country is the Treasury attempt to manufacture \$1 bills that will last.—*San Diego Union*.

A GEORGIA youth who married two girls is declared to be mentally deranged. Alienists are almost forced to agree for once.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald*.

HARVARD, determined to know why it has poor football teams, has not only hired a new coach but launched a "nation-wide crime survey."—*Detroit News*.

HUSBAND can't understand why wife ever complains about anything when she has his coming home in the evening to look forward to.—*Milwaukee Journal*.

TEXAS is booming Colonel House for the Presidency, but a careful reading of the Intimate Papers forces us to the conclusion that he is ineligible under the third-term tradition.—*The New Yorker*.

THE King of Italy is said to be conducting a campaign against profanity. If he can refrain from swearing, it seems to us about everybody else in Italy should be able to do so.—*Marion Star*.

THE League of Nations might change its tactics and transform its invitation to Uncle Sam to come in, into a bar against his admission, and see if the old boy would not be stimulated into fighting his way in.—*Columbus Dispatch*.

It's settled, finally. Colonel House won the war.—*Detroit Free Press*.

THE wets are taking a straw-vote to see whether they are still wet.—*Sunnyside (Wash.) Times*.

THERE are two sides to every question that we're not especially interested in.—*Ohio State Journal*.

SOME drivers need chains on their feet more than they need them on their tires.—*Indianapolis News*.

THE latest Prohibition joke is the proposal to appoint a committee of "unbiased" men to investigate it.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald*.

If the Democratic party is dead, as a Wisconsin writer insists, it is only between conventions.—*Detroit News*.

IN number of falls per annum the French Government and the Prince of Wales continue to run about even.—*New York Times*.

A CRUSADE has been started to bring cosmetics under the pure food act. What cowards men are! —*Lynden (Wash.) Tribune*.

THE last wish of the confirmed but modest bridge-player is probably that he be buried with simple honors.—*St. Joseph News Press*.

THE human face is growing longer, says a British anthropologist. Probably from looking at tax bills during the past few years.—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

ONE of the exhibits at a household-appliance exhibition in Paris is a house of ten rooms and four baths, fully equipped with every modern labor-saving device, and which is represented to the French as the average

type of American homes. No wonder they think we don't need the money.—*Columbus Dispatch*.

SIR OLIVER LODGE says the universe never began and never will end. Eye-witness testimony like that is always valuable.—*Dallas News*.

WHEN Congress is investigating the aluminum trust maybe they will find out how to keep frying-pan handles cool.—*Grand Rapids Press*.

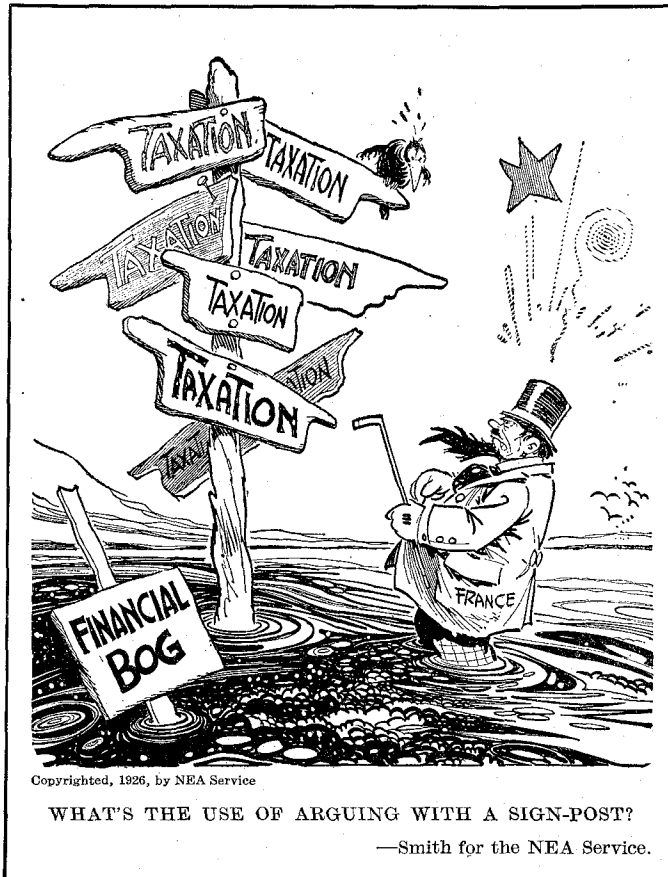
WE imagine that it would be difficult to convince the lawyers engaged in the \$30,000,000 Leiter estate lawsuit that there isn't any Santa Claus.—*Macon Telegraph*.

THAT admirer of President Coolidge who sent him a wildcat should have known he wouldn't appreciate it at a time when he had Congress on his hands.—*Des Moines Register*.

PROF. JULIAN HUXLEY predicts that in a thousand years there will hardly be standing room on the habitable parts of the globe. This decides us to leave before the egress gets too congested.—*Punch*.

THE word "pitilacker" has been coined to describe a person who is cruel to animals. This will probably stop cruelty to animals just like the invention "scofflaw" stopt bootlegging.—*Southern Lumberman*.

MORE than 90 million Bibles were put into circulation last year, but the system of distribution appears to be faulty and somehow we don't seem able to place them in the hands of people who need them most.—*Columbus Dispatch*.



FOREIGN - COMMENT

HARD TIMES IN GERMANY

UNDERNOURISHMENT AND SHABBY CLOTHES are now said by various German journals to be the notable characteristics of the German people, who are suffering from serious economic difficulties in the general organization of the country. Times are not so bad as they have been at various periods in the after-war years, it is admitted, but they are bad enough, and the lower middle-class is said to be suffering more than the other classes. The building industry, which is held to be the barometer of economic conditions, is described as being at a standstill, and, remarks the Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, "no wonder, because people whose efforts are concentrated on only two tasks, namely to earn the needed quantity of food and to cover their bodies with sufficient clothes, can not afford to build anything." This daily points to the rapid increase of unemployment as one of the gravest problems of the situation, and it says:

"In the course of the inflation period there was practically no unemployment. The total number of the unemployed subsidized by the State hardly reached 11,671, on September 1, 1922, while two years before that time it was 400,000. A year later, in 1923, it rose to 250,000. But it was toward the beginning of 1924 that the record of the unemployed reached the enormous figure of 1,500,000. Having attained this climax, the number of the unemployed began to fall, at first slowly, and then much more quickly, so that in July, 1925, it was reduced to 200,000. But then it began to grow again with ever-increasing rapidity. In December, 1925, it exceeded 1,000,000; on January 1, 1926, it rose to 1,500,000; and on February 1, 1926, it reached the unprecedented total of 2,000,000."

Examining the causes of Germany's adversity, the *Koelnische Zeitung* speaks of them as being numerous and complicated. But one it is excited about is the Dawes plan, which is alleged to be draining the resources of the German people. We read then:

"The chief proof that the Dawes plan is responsible for grave economic consequences is the crisis through which our railroads are passing. Half a year ago no one would believe that the United States and Great Britain would make the liberal concessions to their debtors that they have since made. What is suspicious in these matters to us Germans is that the concessions granted to such countries as Italy and Belgium must be attributed to the receipt of payments from Germany. It is probably true that at present we can undertake no political effort toward a revision of the Dawes plan. . . . Yet we must at least inform the outside world of the difficulties entailed by its application."

This journal adds that only optimism can show the German people the way out of their misery, and optimism, to its mind, means activity and work, for he who works proves thereby that he hopes to improve his situation. Yet it is true, we are further told, that from this view-point, to cite Nietzsche, even one who commits suicide is not a pessimist, for he also is seeking to improve his situation. Says the *Berliner Tageblatt*:

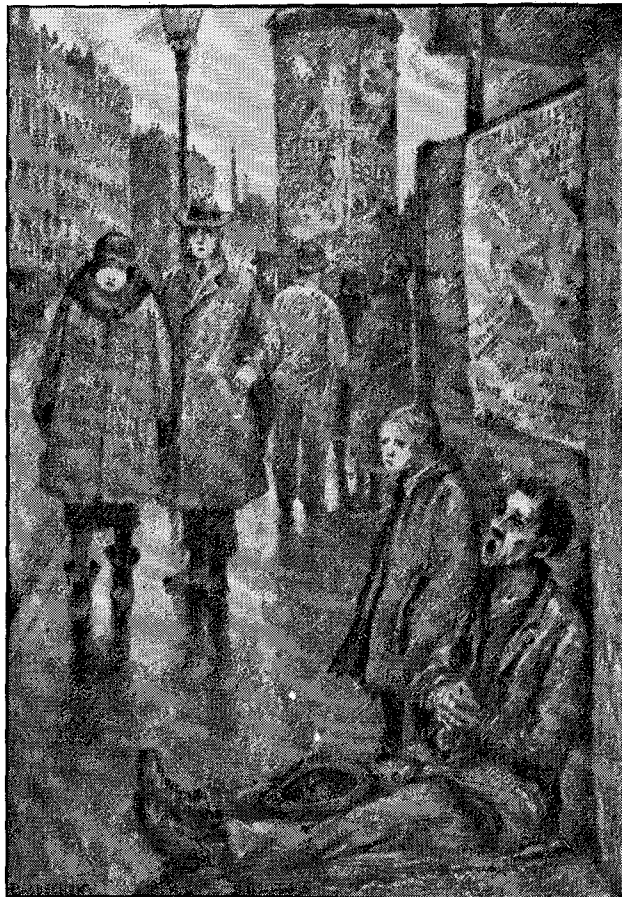
"An analysis of statistical data proves that our trade-balance steadily improved every month last year. This, of course, is a gratifying fact. The surplus of imports in October decreased by 267,500,000 gold marks in comparison with January, when it equaled 692,000,000. As to our exports, they were steadily, tho slowly, growing. If, in spite of these facts, Germany's general economic situation has deteriorated, it must be ascribed to deep and fundamental causes.

"Our industrial machinery is disproportionately large in comparison with the actual demand and consumption. Such abnormal development of our industrial apparatus must be ascribed to the fact that all productive enterprises were highly lucrative during the war and the inflation period. A number of new enterprises came into existence during that time, and managed to live until the beginning of the deflation. Hence the necessity that a part of our industrial enterprises—that is to say, those not run on a sound business basis—should be closed. This should be done by way of agreement among our industrialists.

"Moreover, it has become evident in Germany that consumption and demand are now considerably less than they

were before the war. This, naturally, must be ascribed to the decrease of the buying capacity of the population. And this may change only with time, namely, when a certain amount of capital is accumulated. Outside of the lack of capital the stagnation in the building industry must be mentioned, for building presses its demands, when it is under way, on all other branches of production. The absence of big orders for the Army and for the colonies must also be taken into consideration.

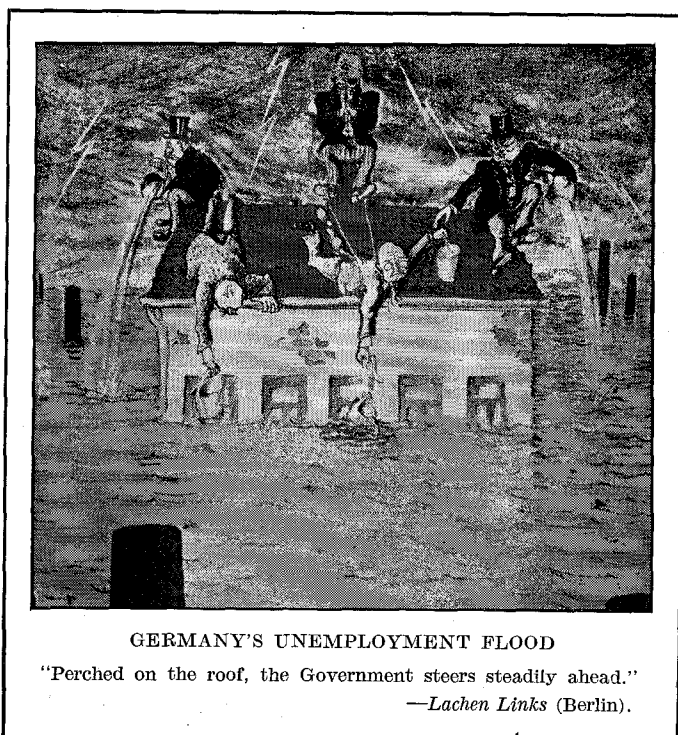
"Our exports have considerably decreased in comparison with the pre-war years. In October, 1925, when our exports were the largest, they were only 55 per cent. of the partly manufactured goods and 80 per cent. of the manufactured goods compared with the corresponding figures of 1913. It would be a mistake to blame these facts on the conditions of international competition disadvantageous to Germany. These conditions are not at all so disadvantageous as it is often thought. The trouble is that in foreign countries the industrial apparatus has also attained abnormal proportions during the war, and a series of new enterprises has appeared. Now these countries find themselves reduced to the necessity of protecting their superdeveloped industries by high custom duties."



GERMAN CYNICISM

"Why can't these beggars stay at home in wet weather? After all, they have nothing to do."

—Lachen Links (Berlin).



The root of all Germany's present misfortunes, according to this newspaper, lies in these facts, and it believes it only natural that unemployment should be rife. Moreover, we are told:

"The capital available in the country for the financing of industry is insufficient. It is insufficient in comparison with the super-developed industrial machinery, for otherwise it would be adequate. It is interesting to note that in 1925 the resources of the Reichsbank were 1,207,000 gold marks, whereas in 1913 they were 1,311,000 gold marks."

All the evils from which Germany is suffering, it is further stated by this journal, can be abolished only by international means. Each country, it is said, must adjust its industrial apparatus to its domestic demands, for only then will become evident the normal proportions of the exports of each country. Also, it is declared, all countries should try to organize the distribution of labor in the colonies.

A half-dozen patriotic societies in Germany, we learn from the London *Whitehall Gazette*, are now concerned with projects for the admission of German colonists to foreign countries, especially to the former German colonies which are now administered by England under a mandate from the League of Nations. This monthly calls attention to the fact that the Germans "work with a submission and a discipline unknown elsewhere," and it adds:

"The Dawes scheme would long ago have broken down in England and in France, and, tho it seems destined to collapse within the next twelve months, it has been honestly worked up to the present. It will fail because Germans attribute their present economic difficulties to it, and these difficulties are certainly serious. During the first two weeks of the year the figures of unemployment in Germany increased from 1,497,000 to 1,760,000, while the number of dependents of the idle workmen rose from 1,821,000 to 2,093,000. This means that about 4,000,000 are affected by unemployment—an increase of 18 per cent. in two weeks. That is not the result only of the closing of foreign markets; the field for foreign emigration must also be taken into account. Soon after the war it was calculated that the British casualties actually fell short of the number that would have emigrated during the four years if there had been no war; this was probably equally true of the Germans, to whom all fields for the relief of surplus population are now closed."

JAPAN'S NEW PREMIER

A VERY POPULAR MOVE at the outset of his career as Japanese Premier was the announcement of Mr. Reijiro Wakatsuki that he would follow unwaveringly both the foreign and domestic policies of his predecessor, the late Count Kato. So we are informed by the Tokyo correspondent of the Shanghai *North China Herald*, who adds that the new Premier's declaration caused the general public of Japan, and especially the business community, to heave a sigh of relief. Japanese business men, it is said, have been more than convinced that the hard times Japan has been having recently are the natural result—barring the great earthquake disaster—of the so-called positive policy which the Seiyukai initiated and pursued. This informant goes on to say:

"The Seiyukai, which is the major Opposition party to-day, was in the government saddle for the past ten years and the severe economic blows that plunged Japan into a veritable slough of depression, rightly or wrongly, are attributed to the Seiyukai's 'positive policy,' which really was nothing more definite than launching on new enterprises and pushing things on with vigor true, but with a vague idea that matters must ultimately right themselves.

"The stringent economic policy which the Kato Government inaugurated has caused a perceptible recovery in Japan's commercial and financial world, and the sober and non-speculative elements of the nation desire that this policy be perpetuated for the present until matters return to normal. Hence the general satisfaction expressed that the Cabinet crisis caused by the untimely demise of Count Hara has been well tided over, and that his successor in office will indorse the policy of retrenchment of which the deceased Premier was an ardent champion."

But with the loss of Count Kato, we are told, the Kenseikai, the government party, is in "a bit of a fix" because it was Count Kato's arresting personality, more than anything else, that averted schisms in the party ranks. It remains to be seen, according to this informant, whether Mr. Wakatsuki, who is much younger, can inspire similar confidence. We read then:

"The weakness of Japanese politicians is their love for scheming. In fact, it is a weakness of the entire nation. However united the Japanese may be when a common foreign peril threatens them, there is no gainsaying the fact that, as far as their domestic affairs are concerned, intrigue seems to be to each and every one the very breath of life—no matter whether it is a political party, a rubber company, a mercantile office or a club. There are those in the Kenseikai ranks who desire policies that the more sober leaders will not countenance, and both the new Premier's immediate political future and the fortunes of the government party will depend on whether or not, and to what extent, Mr. Wakatsuki can obtain and keep the loyalty of the impulsive youngsters."

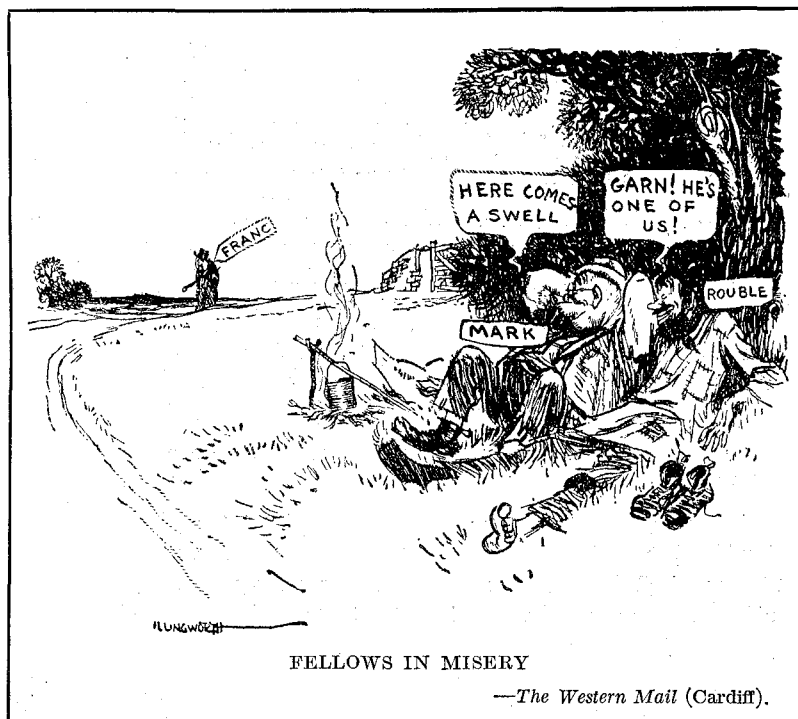


BRITISH PESSIMISM ABOUT FRANCE

A CRISIS OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE is bound to arise in France sooner or later, it is said, and that country's financial difficulties will merely have precipitated it. The root of the trouble is, according to a contributor to the *London Outlook*, that the French Constitution proves every day to be more unworkable in its present form, while its rigidity prevents any modification which might adapt it to present needs. It came into existence just fifty years ago, we are reminded, when Sedan had proved the incapacity of the Bonapartes, and the refusal of the Comte de Chambord to abandon the "Drapeau Blanc" had dashed the hopes of the Royalists, and "to this day it bears every trace of the stormy scenes which attended its birth." The power is so carefully distributed among various officials and bodies, says this writer, Charles Petrie, that it is impossible to detect where it does actually lie, and the natural result is that paralysis ensues in a condition such as the present. We read then:

"In effect, France is the only important country in the world where the executive has steadily lost power during recent years, and it is not surprising that her citizens should begin to ask themselves how much longer the present situation can last without bringing the country to disaster, especially when they see the renaissance of Spain and Italy being effected upon entirely opposite principles.

"If France were a State whose provinces enjoyed a wide local autonomy, the chaos in Paris would not be of such importance, but the legacy of Napoleon has been so excessive a centralization that any flaw in the Administration is bound to be felt throughout the country. Even before the war the reaction against this state of affairs had begun, and during the last few years it has gained enormous impetus. At the same time this movement for devolution has received the enthusiastic support of such Royalists as Mr. Léon Daudet, the brilliant author and editor of *L'Action*



FELLOWS IN MISERY

—The Western Mail (Cardiff).

Française, who never wearies of preaching that the only solution of the question is the restoration of the old provinces in place of the modern department. How many convinced Royalists there are in France, it is difficult to say, but there are no doubt very many plain citizens who would be quite willing to see a king at Versailles, if by that means they could free their parish-pump from the tentacles of the Parisian administrative octopus."

The weakness of the central power and the growing desire for devolution, or decentralization, Mr. Petrie goes on to say, would probably not have precipitated a crisis for some years, except that the events of the past few months have hurried matters to their present pass. He names among these events the steady fall of the franc, and the "pitiful exhibition" given by the Chamber in this emergency; the reaction against the "Locarno spirit," of which the recent election of Mr. Tardieu for Belfort is "conclusive proof"; dissatisfaction with the position in Morocco and Syria, combined with considerable concern as to the efficiency of the Army and Navy. Finally, he tells us, it was all along suspected that the demand for a permanent seat for Poland on the Council of the League would lead to a serious diplomatic reverse. All these tendencies have combined to cause the most severe crisis in the history of the Third Republic, it is averred, and we read further:

"It is more than ordinarily difficult to foretell the course of events in France, but there are certain indications that they will progress along one of three lines, and a short consideration of these will at any rate provide food for reflection.

"There is a possibility that the present régime may tide over the financial crisis either under the guidance of Mr. Briand or of some other republican Premier. The fate of the Italian and Spanish Parliaments may cause the French deputies to hesitate lest a like fate be theirs, and by this means the evil day may be postponed. Yet, even so, the Parliamentary system will have received a blow from which it will not quickly recover, and the stabilization of the franc will not remove the fundamental causes of discontent. The absence of a Mussolini—for Georges Valois has roused too much ridicule ever to play that rôle in the country of 'Tartarin de Tarascon'—may give a further breathing space to the present Constitution, but unless the latter is radically amended, it is difficult to see how it can survive for long.

"A second alternative is a violent swing of the pendulum to the Left, and many things are more improbable. The rise in prices consequent upon the fall of the franc has particularly affected the suburbs of the capital, where the inhabitants are compelled to pay the same prices as the Parisians without possessing the compensating advantage of fleeing the foreign visitor. The result is that Communism is gaining enormous ground in the environs of Paris, and there can be no doubt that if the present régime does collapse there will be an attempt made to revive



A CANADIAN VIEW

"If French government crises continue, an exhibition such as this may yet be seen."
—The Daily Star (Montreal).

the Commune of 1871. The revolutionaries have an able leader in Léon Blum, and there are many discontented elements in the population who would be only too glad to trouble the waters for their own better fishing.

"The third contingency may well seem a strange one to those unacquainted with French politics, for it is nothing less than the restoration of the Monarchy. It would be idle to pretend that the Bourbons possess a majority among the inhabitants of France, but the French peasant—with whom the decision in the last resort always lies—is essentially a realist, and if he finds that he can secure stability only by restoring his ancient kings, he will not hesitate to do so. The Royalists have at any rate three things in their favor—they are well organized and well led, in their scheme of devolution they have a definite policy, and they can point to the recent progress of monarchical Spain and Italy as a justification of their doctrines. The future of the French Bourbons is on the knees of the gods, but at least it must be remembered in their favor that they never led their country either to Waterloo or Sedan."

Such appear to be the main streams of thought in the crisis with which France is faced, Mr. Petrie adds, and on all hands "it is recognized that the financial difficulties are but part of the trouble." Disraeli once declared, he notes, that a nation could be governed only by tradition or by the sword, and the "existing situation in Latin Europe bears out his contention," for—

"Spain is ruled by tradition in the person of King Alfonso and Italy by the sword of Signor Mussolini, while France at times seems not to be governed at all, and barely even administered. No doubt in the end she will find her salvation as she has always done in the past, but at the moment the outlook is far from encouraging."

CREATING THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

THINKING MEN IN INDIA have long desired the creation of an Indian Navy for India, we are told, which should be capable of defending her coasts, harbors, and commerce and now that "laudable ambition" is to be realized. In recent years India has had a small naval service, officered with men of the British race, we are reminded by the London *Daily Mail*, which adds that it is known as the Royal Indian Marine, and the officers serving in it appear in the official British Navy List. In 1923, we are further informed, the organization of a distinctly Indian Navy and the gradual Indianization of that new service were discussed at the Imperial Conference, and we read:

"In the same year an Indian Mercantile Marine Committee was appointed in India, which recommended the training of Indians for an Indian merchant service in Indian waters and the creation of an Indian Navy.

"Between 1813 and 1863 an Indian Navy actually existed, tho its vessels were always under British command and most of its seamen were also British.

"Australia and Canada each have their own navies, the ships of which appear in the Navy List. By the last Navy Estimate, India paid a contribution of £100,000 for his Majesty's ships in Indian waters."

In this same journal we read an announcement from the India Office in London that the service will be known as the Royal Indian Navy and will fly the White Ensign. Moreover, its functions in peace time are described as follows:

- "(a) The training of personnel for service in war;
 - "(b) The services required by the Indian Government in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf;
 - "(c) The organization of the naval defenses at ports which are under the control of the Indian Government;
 - "(d) Survey work in the Indian Ocean;
 - "(e) Marine transport work for the Government of India.
- "The fleet will consist in its first stage of development of four sloops, two patrol craft vessels, four trawlers, and two survey ships, together with one depot ship.
- "The inauguration of the Royal Indian Navy will be entrusted to the personnel of the existing service, subject to any necessary readjustment of cadres.

"Indians will be eligible for commissioned rank, and the changes which this policy involves will be carried out as soon as agreement has been reached in consultation with the Admiralty on the details of administration, organization, and finance."

India will, no doubt, welcome the development of an Indian Navy, remarks the Manchester *Guardian*, and the opportunity it affords for training naval officers; but, "she will ask why we do not rather accelerate the Indianization of the Army, and suspect that we are chiefly concerned to make India pay for her naval defense, to which she makes at present a quite inadequate contribution." Such criticism would not be entirely unfounded, according to this newspaper, which goes on to say:

"Admittedly we should like to see India make a fair contribution toward her naval defense, and the new arrangement will in time have that effect. We shall then have to consider India's claim that the Indian Army and British troops maintained out of Indian revenues in India are a source of strength not only to India but to the whole Empire, since they form a reserve which is always drawn upon in emergency; and tho the development of the Indian Navy will undeniably strengthen India's claim to Swaraj, the absence of an Indian Navy would not necessarily prevent India from enjoying the substance of Swaraj within the Empire. It is much harder to see how genuine Swaraj can be reconciled with the continued presence of British troops in the interior of India. The creation of an efficient and trustworthy Indian Army officered by Indians in fact appears to be the last and not least difficult of our tasks in India. An Indian Sandhurst Committee has now under consideration the preliminary steps toward that objective. Its report will merit very serious attention."

Distrust of the Indian Navy project colors some editorial expressions in the Japanese press. Thus the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* remarks that Great Britain has already enlarged her Asiatic fleet, while she has shifted the base of her naval operations to a point in the Mediterranean, and this daily continues:

"In addition, Singapore will be fortified, an Indian Navy will be created and the Australian fleet will become powerful, thus making British defenses in the East complete. Great Britain has her eyes riveted on the East, the peace of which is effectively guaranteed by means of the Four-Power Treaty.

"To detect her motive is a question. The objective for which she makes good the abrogation of the treaty of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is also a question. We must scrutinize whether the intention of Great Britain is internal or international. Except for remote futurity, during which unexpected events may occur, it is not difficult for us to answer this question. The objective of British policy is, no doubt, China and India. To the eyes of Great Britain, China and India are one and the same thing.

"What is the reason for this argument? The possible antagonist of Great Britain will be Soviet Russia, as Czarist Russia was for a long time in the past. The rival of Great Britain is neither the United States nor Japan, insofar as China is concerned. Whether this conjecture is to the mark is another question. Britain's policy toward China is based on this possibility. Great Britain's dreadful antagonist over India is also Soviet Russia. There are a variety of movements, such as Pan-Asianism, constituting menaces to the existence of the British Empire, but the greatest probable threat to the peace of India is, in all likelihood, Soviet Russia. To ward off these dangers forms the cause for the orientation of British national defense."

The position which Japan occupies in the field of international politics, the *Nichi Nichi* adds, is important to herself as a matter of course, but important also to Great Britain, which can not remain indifferent to Japan. As long as the present relations between Japan and Russia, between Great Britain and Russia, and between Japan and Great Britain continue, it is asked, how will the triple relations among these three nations develop in the course of time? If the present Russo-Japanese relations should compel the United States to take action similar to that of Great Britain, the probable dangers will be aggravated, in the judgment of this newspaper, which goes on to say that "in this sense the creation of an Indian Navy is a great question."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

REEDUCATING THE INJURED BRAIN

AN ARTIST WHO HAS LOST both his arms may learn to hold his brush with his toes. So, says Prof. Shepherd I. Franz, of the University of California, a man who has lost part of his brain may learn to use other parts to perform the lost functions. In planning our bodies, nature has anticipated such accidents; she has provided a "factor of safety," just as an engineer does when he builds a bridge. Thus, notes Professor Franz, writing in *The California Monthly* (Berkeley), a person may live for years with only one kidney. Another carries on all the necessary functions of respiration with one lung. In fact:

"Because of the necessity for surgical interference in diseases in which life was at stake, the factors of safety for many important organs have long been recognized. Much more recently, however, physicians and others have begun to realize that in the structures of the brain, and, perhaps, in other parts of the nervous system, a factor of safety has also been provided. Because of this recognition a more hopeful outlook for many patients suffering from brain injury can be taken.

"Many examples could be given of the possibilities of reeducation after apoplexies, accidents, or other conditions which bring about partial destruction of the brain. I could cite a number of cases of motor recoveries or compensations following brain paralysis. Even after years of paralysis, patients have been able to overcome their disabilities in part. Some have been able to take part in such games as baseball, volleyball, and the like. In the same and in other paralyzed individuals, one could cite the improvements in finer coordinations used in drawing and writing, sewing, and many other complex activities. Some of the possibilities can, however, be better illustrated by the phenomena of recovery in those individuals who, because of destruction of parts of the brain, have lost their ability to speak or to understand speech. In none of these instances does replacement of the damaged parts of the brain take place. In all of them there is the utilization of undamaged areas which take on the functions of the disturbed areas. With some patients relearning takes place very quickly, especially if the material to be relearned has been known prior to the brain destruction. This was well shown in the case of a man, aged fifty-seven years, in whose brain, the subsequent necropsy showed, there was a destruction of a large part of the area associated with the speech function. Altho before reeducation this man named nearly everything 'green paper, no, brown paper, no, biffin,' he soon learned to use color names and the names of digits, and to say the Lord's Prayer. New material in the form of the first stanza of 'The Village Blacksmith' he learned only partly and only after many repetitions. It was shown, however, that words of which he has previously been ignorant could also be learned.

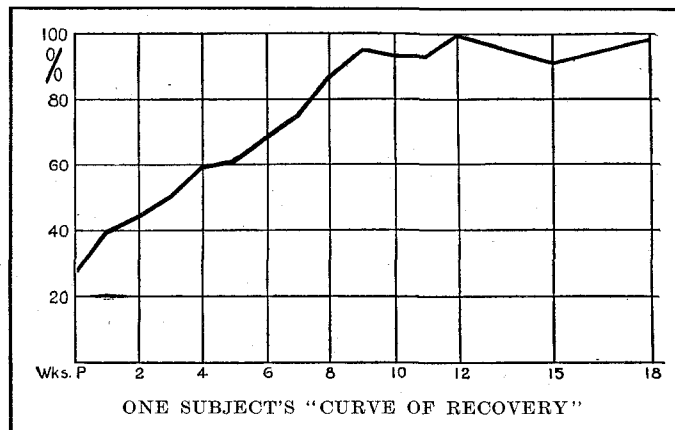
"Many aphasias, as these patients are called, do not learn as quickly. They take weeks to learn what appear to us to be the most simple things. Thus, a second patient, aged about forty, took twelve weeks to learn the name of ten common colors, but the slowness of learning was partly due to a defect in intelligence. A third patient, aged about thirty-three, who was practised at the same time, learned the names of the ten colors in five weeks.

"In the curve of training of these patients it is quite noticeable that there appears to be a kind of inertia. At first it is difficult to learn, but after the first efforts learning becomes easier, and later the relearning may go on rapidly. There appears to be a cumulative effect. It may take three or four weeks for such a patient

to learn four or five words, but later he may learn more than four or five words in a day."

The reeducation of individual patients differs even tho they may all show the same general defect, Professor Franz tells us. These are special individual differences such as are found in normal people. In these persons, however, the differences are more marked. Because of this, whereas education in classes may be justifiable in the education of the normal, the reeducation must be individual. He proceeds:

"This individualization in reeducation is due to the previous occupations and interests of the patients. We know that the



aphasias usually relearn most easily things which they have previously known well. Emotional expressions are soon acquired; some of these may have persisted when all other expressions have been lost. Names of foods and of articles of clothing, words pertaining to their needs are usually the most easily reacquired. Some words of action are also used because they pertain to needed situations or to desired conditions. This stage in learning is followed by that in which the words are connected by conjunctions or by some simple prepositions. If the reeducation is continued, the patient

gets to use adjectives, with the combination of nouns with verbs. Then there comes the use of abstract terms and the combination of related words into sentences and connected discourse. In special instances it is important and necessary to redevelop or reestablish modes of expression which are not usually thought of as speech. In some instances the special form of reeducation is more important than the general reeducation of speech or movement. It helps to 'bring back' the individual. He has lost so much of his usual manner of expression because of the brain destruction, that the world seems dark, dismal and forlorn. But, if he can see a way out, if he can see that he may be able to express himself in a fashion along the lines of his interests, he takes cognizance of things to which he had been paying little attention. He energetically follows the reeducational processes, and develops means of expression of his individuality.

"An example of this is the case of a well-known architect who was hit on the head by a brick resulting in paralysis and aphasia. This man did not fully seem to appreciate the need for the kinds of reeducation processes relating to words. When, however, he was asked to draw the ground floor of the house in which he was living, he undertook it with interest and with close attention.

"Subsequently this patient was 'motivated' to draw floor plans of two-story houses, bungalows, small schools, etc., in the rough, then according to scale, and finally with the elevations. Along with this he learned the names of rooms and things that go with them, the names of woods, the kinds of construction, architectural terms, etc. Such a patient is not interested in the acquisition of a vocabulary relating to politics, religion or mining. He must be appealed to in accordance with his interests.

"These illustrations give the cue to all reeducation as well as to all education. They indicate what we should do for the normal individual, and what we are not doing. These facts also indicate that we must alter our conceptions of brain function. We have been taught to believe that if a part of the brain is destroyed, there is no hope for the patient. That there is hope can not be questioned.

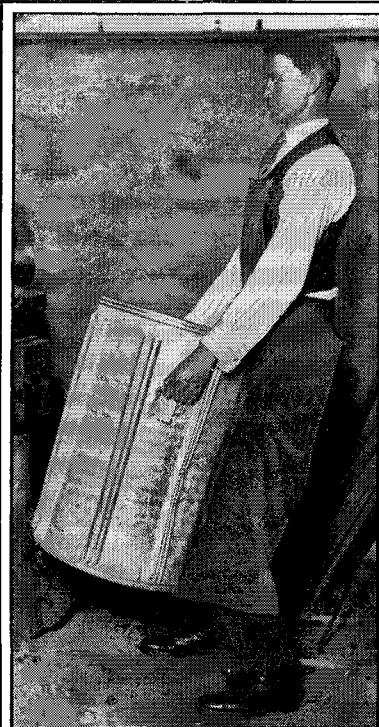
"Where in practise there is realization that there is a possibility of compensation for brain injuries, the attitude of hopelessness gives way to one of hope, and the attitude of loss gives way to one of competency and efficiency."

HOW TO LIFT

HEAVERY WEIGHTS YIELD TO SKILL even more than to brute strength, we are told by a writer in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, April). One sees an undersized expressman trotting along with a trunk three times his own weight on his back. It is not a question of strength entirely. He has learned by long experience how to lift and carry weights. To quote the article:

"Like the Chinese coolie who carries seemingly impossible loads by dividing them in two and attaching them to both ends of a long pole so that the weight rests on the shoulders, he knows how to distribute the weight to make it easier to carry.

"Dr. J. F. Williams, professor of physical training at Columbia



Photographs by courtesy of *Popular Science Monthly* (New York)

RIGHT AND WRONG WAY TO RAISE A BARREL OF ASHES

The correct method, illustrated at the left, is to get down close to the barrel by bending the knees, grasp the handles, and then straighten up. Trying to lift it with the back and arms while keeping the knees straight is likely to cause a muscular strain. "A slight mistake in lifting may cause injury."

University, New York, who for many years has studied this interesting subject, gives some secrets of lifting heavy objects.

"The strongest muscles in the body," he explains, "are the heavy thigh muscles. These should be used in lifting whenever possible. The shoulders, too, can be used. Don't stoop and expect your arm muscles, supported by the back, to lift a heavy weight. The weight at the end of the arms is at the end of a long lever with fulcrum at the pelvis, and the mechanical disadvantage is terrific.

"To pick up a weight, squat with back kept straight. Grasp the object, then straighten up, and the whole work of lifting will be done by the legs.

"Always keep a weight as close to the body as possible. Whenever it is away from the body, there is extra work to do. When you can, get the weight on top of your own. The Indian squaw who carries her baby on her back, unlike our own American mothers, has the right idea.

"Another good idea is to follow the Oriental's plan of balancing weights when you can. If you are planning to take a long trip, for example, buy two suitcases instead of one and distribute your load. You will be able to carry your baggage with less fatigue than if you have only one."

"The professional trunk mover never strains his back, because he doesn't use it. The weight is made to rest on his thigh muscles, the strongest in the body. If you have a trunk to move, roll it around on its corners. If this might cause damage to the floors, then lift it by the use of the legs.

"The secrets of lifting heavy weights might be reduced to the following principles:

- "1. Keep weight close to the body.
 - "2. Make use of the leg muscles whenever possible.
 - "3. Divide and balance the weight.
 - "4. Try to get the weight on top of your own.
- "Try out the suggestions on this page. Remember that a slight mistake in lifting may cause injury to your whole body."

SAFETY, THY NAME IS WOMAN!

THE HAND THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE has a steady grip on the steering-wheel, according to a recent inquiry into the influence of sex upon automobile accidents, reported in the *New York Times*. Such statistics as have been compiled, says that paper, seem to bear out the view that proportionately the woman bears the credit for greater safety in operation than the man. We read:

"Recently another survey to determine the driving qualities of feminine motorists has been made. It was conducted by the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company.

"I have long believed," says Vice-President Clark E. Woodward of that company, "that women were much better drivers than generally conceded. Examination of the accident records of the Liberty Mutual bore out my belief and so we instituted this survey, which has further confirmed the view that women are much safer drivers than men."

"Mr. Woodward asked the motor-vehicle authorities of several States to express their views on this question. Commissioner Robbins B. Stoeckel of Connecticut said that 28,500 women were licensed to operate in Connecticut, most of whom were between 21 and 30 years of age. More than 400 of them are more than 60 years of age.

"There were eight times as many men as women licensed to operate motor-vehicles in Connecticut last year," said Mr. Stoeckel, "and the male operators were responsible for fifteen times as many accidents as those ascribed to women drivers. Out of 14,559 accidents, 13,686 were caused by men and 873 by women. Only nine women were involved in fatal driving accidents, as compared to 178 men."

"Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor-Vehicles in Massachusetts, reported:

"Our registry does not show exactly how many of the 624,039 persons licensed in Massachusetts are women. It is safe to say, however, that not less than 14 or 15 per cent. are women. It would then be fair to assume that in the automobile accidents of which we have records, we would find about 14 or 15 per cent. of the drivers involved in such accidents to be women. But in 1922 less than 2 per cent. of the women drivers were involved in fatal accidents. In 1925 only 5.3 per cent. of the drivers involved in fatal accidents were women, when by the law of averages there should have been nearly 15 per cent.

"I think it must be conceded that the figures indicate that women generally are more careful and law-abiding than men."

"According to the Massachusetts records, there were 716 fatal motor accidents last year, in which 755 persons were killed. These accidents involved 814 drivers, and only forty-two were women.

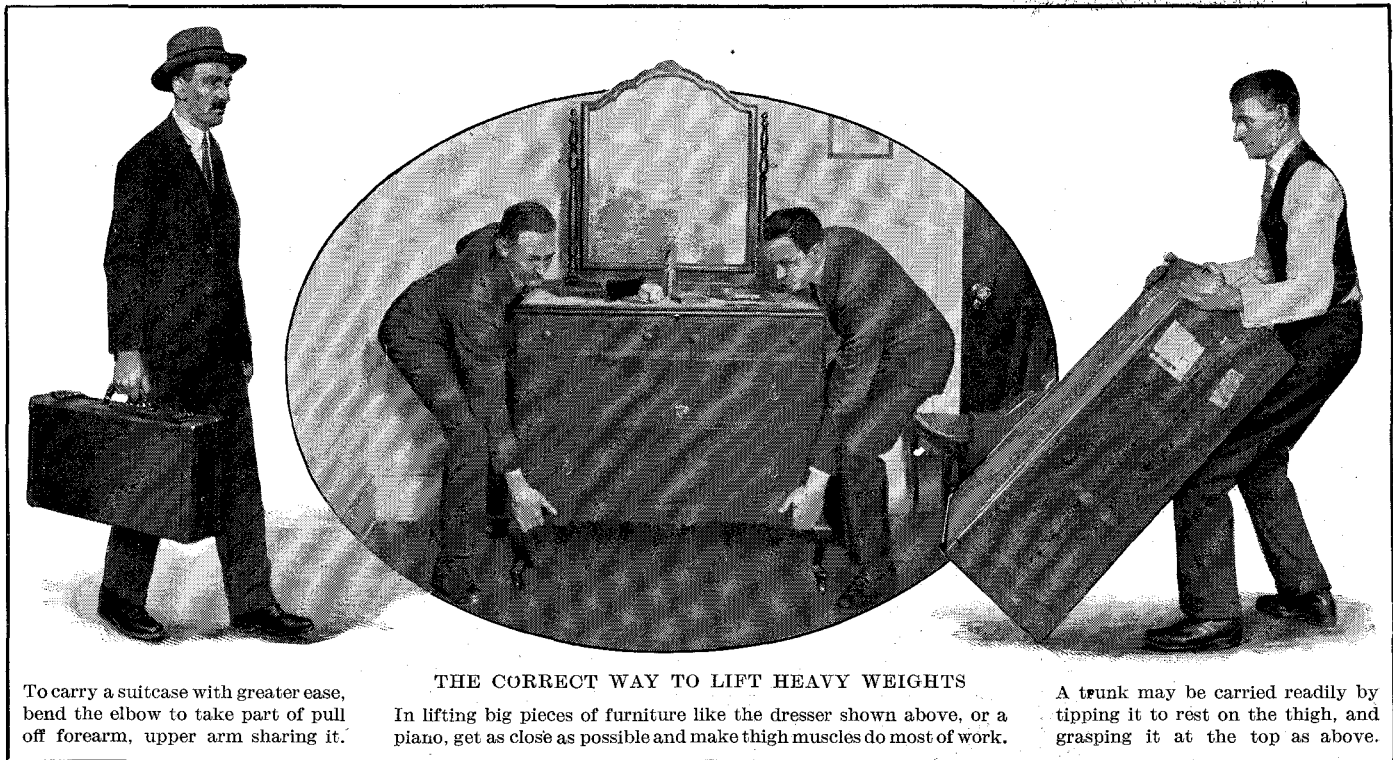
"The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce reported that the ratio of male and female motor-car drivers involved in accidents is ninety-six men to four women. Commissioner B. R. Marshall of Pittsburgh stated:

"In my nine years' experience as head of the traffic division of the city of Pittsburgh we have not, to my knowledge, had a fatality where a woman was operating the automobile. Women drivers, as a rule, are more timid than male drivers and take fewer chances."

"The National Safety Council answered the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company's request as follows:

"The beauty whose high-powered sport model breaks all the city speed laws, as well as the bones of unwary pedestrians, and whose devastating charm disarms the motorcycle cop and even the stern judge, is rarely met with except on the screen. Police departments, chambers of commerce, and automobile clubs seem to agree that the hand that rocks the cradle is quite competent at the steering-wheel.

"One thing is certain, the number of men involved in motor accidents greatly exceeds the number of women."



To carry a suitcase with greater ease, bend the elbow to take part of pull off forearm, upper arm sharing it.

THE CORRECT WAY TO LIFT HEAVY WEIGHTS
In lifting big pieces of furniture like the dresser shown above, or a piano, get as close as possible and make thigh muscles do most of work.

A trunk may be carried readily by tipping it to rest on the thigh, and grasping it at the top as above.

MAKING ELECTRICITY AT THE MINE

DISPUTANTS REGARDING THE PRACTICABILITY of this plan, who are arguing from purely theoretical considerations, will be interested to know that it has actually been in successful operation at a West Virginia colliery for seven years past, the product, 40,000 kilowatts of electrical power, being partly consumed locally and partly transmitted to the super-power system of the operating company in the neighboring State of Pennsylvania. Raymond Kenny, a special correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, who writes to that paper from Grafton, West Virginia, regarding the venture, seems to think that the wide extension of the plan depends largely on the relative cost of transporting coal by rail and electric current by high-power transmission line. These lines, when efficient, are costly. So, however, is the carrying of coal by rail. Whether we are buying electricity or crystallized carbon, what we are paying for, chiefly, is the operation of mechanism for overcoming the handicap of distance. Writes Mr. Kenny:

"The conversion of coal power into electric current, at the mouth of the mine, has already been successfully accomplished.

"The Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company seems to have been the pioneer in this field. A power plant, owned and operated by these financial interests, has been located at Rivesville, West Virginia, in the Fairmont coal-fields. It was built in 1919 and at the present time represents a capital investment of more than \$4,000,000. It produces 40,000 kilowatts of electrical power, and in addition to supplying a local district of almost a quarter million people it delivers 26,000 kilowatts to the super-power transmission lines of its parent company.

"The Rivesville plant is unique in that it affords an opportunity to study the economic soundness of manufacturing electric power at the exact spot where nature provides the two necessary elements—coal and water—for the station is within a stone's throw of the Monongahela river, and only 150 feet from the mouth of the mine which produces the coal. An average of 340 tons of coal are converted every day into electric energy, and one ton produces more than 1,000 kilowatt hours.

"The operation is remarkably simple and direct. From the bottom of the mine the coal is hoisted up an eighty-foot shaft and loaded into coal-hoppers of thirty tons' capacity, which carry it to the power company's property. It is not necessary to use locomotive or other power to move the loaded hoppers, as this is done by gravity.

"At the end of the short haul the coal falls into an underground crusher, where it is reduced to walnut size. From the crusher rotating buckets hoist it to the top of the building,

where it is discharged on to a moving belt that carries it to an immense overhead bunker, from which it is loaded by gravity into traveling lorries that feed the fuel supply pans of the giant boilers.

"The steam reaches 260 pounds pressure before it passes into the turbines, at a normal temperature of 600 degrees. Here are the center shafts—one in each turbine, connected with an electric generator. The power thus produced is transferred to the various feeder lines, of which there are nine.

"In the power plant proper only twenty-one men, working in shifts of eight hours each, are required. For superintendence and outside maintenance, fifty-one men are employed, making a total of only seventy-two employees. The duties that each man performs, however, require a high grade of intelligence and training, and the casual observer is impressed by the efficiency and skill of the staff which the power company has assembled.

"Once the electric current is generated and delivered to the various feeder lines, it is routed across country for the use of the consuming public. There are four high-tension lines, each carrying 66,000 volts.

"The immediate territory served consists of approximately 1,500 square miles, and embraces a population of 232,000. One of every fourteen of this population is a consumer of electricity produced here.

"The surplus is transmitted to Cheat Haven, Pennsylvania, where it is delivered to the super-power system and becomes immediately available for use in any of the widely diversified territory served by the West Penn Company and its subsidiaries and associated companies.

"Electricity manufactured at Rivesville and sold for power purposes—i.e., manufacturing, mining, traction and other industrial uses—depending on demand and load factors, varies in rate per kilowatt-hour from 6 cents to 7 mills.

"For domestic purposes—i.e., household lighting and conveniences—the rates are from 8 cents to 3 cents per kilowatt hour, according to the location as well as the total monthly consumption.

"The question naturally arises: If electric power manufactured at the source of fuel supply is transmitted long distances, will the price to the consumer be such that the next few years will witness the fullest utilization of this kind of power?

"It will be difficult to answer the question, because many considerations of distance, super-power connections and local conditions will play an important part. It may be pointed out, however, that to construct high-power transmission lines—including rights-of-way and steel structure—costs approximately \$20,000 per mile.

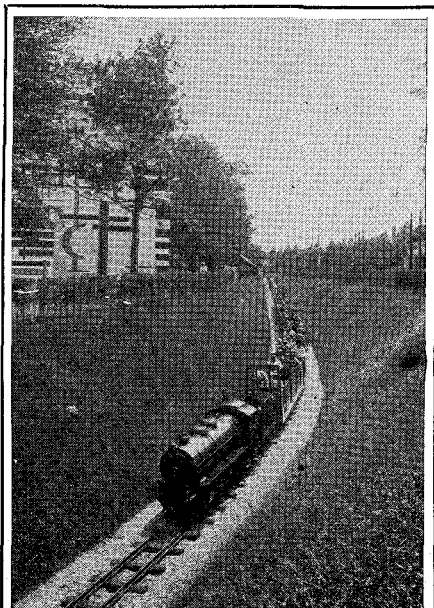
"To construct a high-tension transmission line from the Northern West Virginia coal-fields to Baltimore would cost \$6,000,000, to Philadelphia \$8,000,000, and to the New Jersey industrial district \$10,000,000."

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MINIATURE RAILROADS IN EUROPE

AN INTERESTING DEVELOPMENT of miniature railways and locomotives in England and on the continent of Europe is described in *The Scientific American* (New York). Mr. Henry Greenly, the designer of these locomotives, has devoted the greater part of twenty-five years



"MADE IN GERMANY"
A German 15-inch-gage passenger train at the recent Munich Transport Exhibition.

to the development of fifteen-inch-gage railways. He has designed miniature engines for this gage on railways operating at Eskdale, Rhyl, Margate, and is in close touch with Herr Roland Martens, who is carrying out similar work in Germany. We read:

"Here in America, we think of these little locomotives as being used for pleasure, mainly for exhibition purposes at amusement parks. It will come as a surprise to many to learn that the larger part of these little fellows have been designed for, and are in use on, a commercial

railroad seven miles in length which traverses one of the most beautiful valleys in the mountain district of northern England. Starting at Ravenglass, a junction on the main broad-gage line, the fifteen-inch line, which has taken the place of the original three-foot-gage railroad built in 1875, is in service throughout the year, carrying passengers in the summer months, and bringing out rock and crushed stone through the winter months. This line between Ravenglass and Eskdale has proved eminently successful during the past ten years.

"Mr. Greenly designed his first fifteen-inch-gage locomotive in 1904, which was tested out on the Duke of Westminster's private railway at Eton Hall, where it carried trains of sixty passengers at 26.4 miles per hour. Six of these were built and are still running. They are of the American 'Atlantic' type, with eighteen-inch coupled drivers and three and three-eighths-inch by six-inch cylinders. Then followed a larger model, one of which was placed on the Eskdale line in 1915. It is still in service and has covered over 150,000 miles. This engine formed the basis for similar Pacific-type engines, of the type shown in our illustration with six coupled drivers. The last carried a pressure of 180 pounds per square inch.

"These later locomotives have wide fire-boxes, following the American practice. Mr. Greenly states that in such small locomotives the proportion of the boiler, in relation to the cylinder capacity, should greatly exceed the figures generally accepted by makers of small-gaged industrial locomotives.

"The heavy passenger traffic is transferred from the main-line trains at Ravenglass Junction, and frequently over 500 passengers are unloaded at this station at once. The newer engines can deal with 260 passengers in a single train, and traverse grades of as much as 2½ per cent. The latest locomotives are one-third full size, which is the accepted standard for all future fifteen-inch-gage locomotives. Many of the trains run the

whole seven miles non-stop. This is indeed a test for endurance. It is only possible by the use of ample heating surface, duplicate injectors, water-gages, and tenders, holding sufficient water for the round trip. The first 'Mikado' engine to be built in England was the 'River Esk,' with eight coupled drivers. It has hauled 270 passengers on a thirty-car train. Two engines of this type, built for Count Zborowski, have made thirty-five miles an hour with ten cars. They have hauled thirty-four tons up a 1 in 60 grade."

CANNED FOOD AS A GREAT DISCOVERY

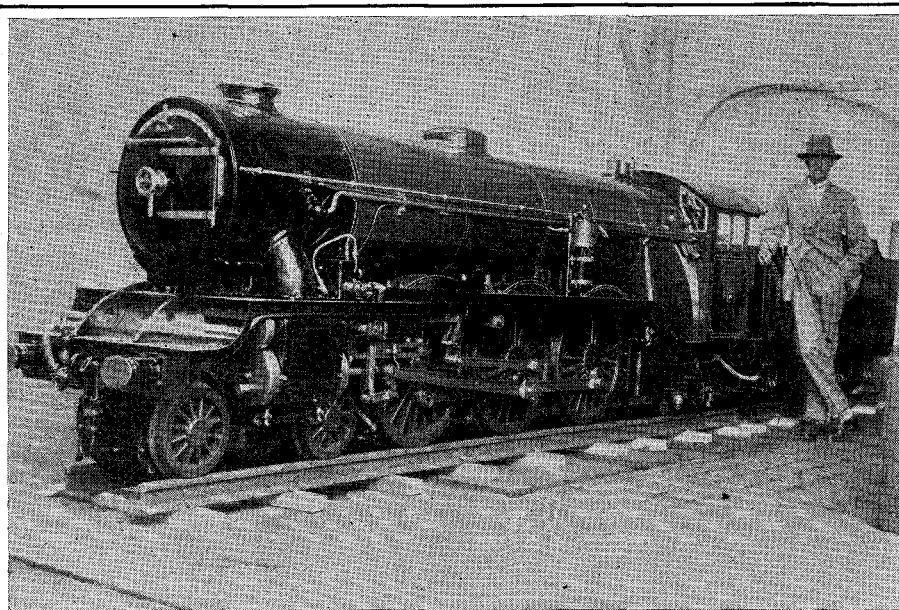
THE NEW KNOWLEDGE OF THE ATOM, the Einstein theory of relativity, and the increased measure for the age of the earth are set down by Dr. E. E. Free in *The Forum* (New York) as the chief new facts discovered by science during the past forty years. They have modified profoundly, he says, the thought and practice of the world, and are destined to modify it more profoundly still; yet they are exceeded in real importance, he believes, by the invention of improved processes for canning food. He writes:

"This most remarkable practical accomplishment of the past forty years has gone almost unheralded in literature, altho it is unquestionably one of the greatest discoveries or inventions ever made by mankind.

"If canned food had been available for Napoleon's armies, it would have altered unrecognizably the present map of the world. If Egypt or Babylon had known how to can their food supplies as we do, the whole course of civilization would have flowed in a different channel.

"The beginnings of this art go back, of course, far beyond the past forty years. Ways of conserving foods by various preservative methods have been known for ages. The Chinese have been preserving eggs, more or less successfully, altho somewhat odorously, for three thousand years. It is probable that primitive hunters were drying meat strips over a smoky fire a hundred thousand years ago.

"These anticipations are beside the point. The vital thing is that within the past forty years processes have been perfected by which almost any edible material can be sealed up in a tin or in a glass jar, sterilized, and made to keep, in all its original utility, for as many years as we care to let it remain unopened. Man raises all human structures, intellectual and material alike, on a foundation of food. If food can not be stored, civilization can not be stored either. The unlimited food storage, and virtually unlimited food shipment now made possible by canning processes, is likely to appear to the historian of 3000 A. D. quite equal in importance to the discovery of agriculture or the invention of ways of taming fire."



Illustrations by courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York)

THE "GREEN GODDESS" DRAWS TEN CARS AT 35 MILES PER HOUR

A miniature locomotive in regular freight-and-passenger service in England.

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

IRRITATION OVER AMERICAN ABSORPTION OF ENGLAND

AMERICAN ANNEXATION of things English has reached such a stage as to force a bill in Parliament for the safeguarding not only of pictures but of historic family mansions. The bill would likely be extended if enough publicity had been given to the recent sales of historical manuscripts and documents. Two such collections have crossed the ocean, one to the Huntington Library in California, the other to the University Library of Chicago. Irritation over the loss of these documents is mingled with a kind of bewilderment as to why the new owners sought possession of family papers long preserved at Stowe House and Redgrave Hall, inasmuch as they contained no matter of strictly American interest. Nor does this feeling lose sight of "the lack of patriotism" shown by the owners who have sold the papers. "If their contents are fit to be sold to strangers," says the *London Times*, "they are fit to be examined by England first." Alongside of this spectacle of England moving out, is the irritating sight of America moving in, and two aspects of this return action are seen in the American movies and the career of Lady Astor. But first we cite something of the *Times* comment on the movable documents:

"It appears that American collectors are turning to English historical manuscripts, other than those of strictly American interest, more and more; but it is suggested, as perhaps their destination indicates, that these two latest collections have been acquired for educational rather than historical purposes.

"One has gone to the Huntington Library in California and the other to the University Library of Chicago, and in both places they may help to train future investigators, for American literary and historical searchers have hitherto been not too well provided at home with documents from which they can learn the rudiments of their art.

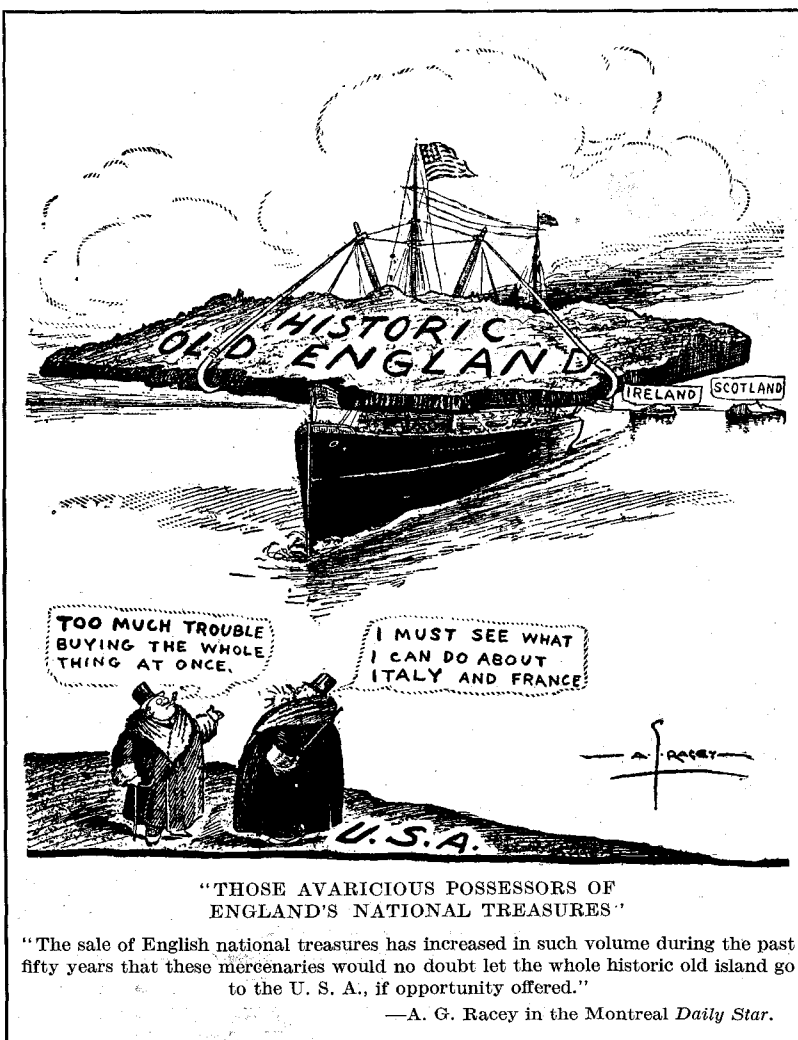
"Be that as it may, however, the two collections which have just left this country are such as to cause a general regret for their departure. They are full of materials for local history, and their transportation coincides ironically with the new movement for compiling histories of villages.

"The Huntington Library has acquired an enormous number of documents, housed until 1921 among the archives at Stowe; they are family papers, deeds, charters and the like, and they range in date from 1150 to 1870. There are said, indeed, to be over a million of them altogether, and one of them appears to be the official copy of the Treaty of Peace between France and England ceding Canada to England. There are also holograph letters of Sir Thomas Lucy and much other material of Shakespearean interest. There is little or nothing, however, in which Americans, as Americans, can be supposed to take an interest.

"The same criticism applies to the Beacon family records, the contents of the muniment room at Redgrave Hall, numbering thousands from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, with which the Chicago Library has enriched itself. What is America's gain in one sense is England's loss in another. The most that English students can hope for is that the contents of this vast haul of papers will be given to the world as soon as possible.

"Transferences on so large a scale to another country of documents of national interest amply justify the fears which were expressed in these columns two years ago, when a correspondence, mainly by historians, arose on the duty of preserving national records and of keeping them in the land of their origin."

The volume of the English absorption of American films as shown in the cartoon on the next page is £25,000,000. We have frequently treated the subject of British irritation over this American monopoly which reacts to the detriment of the home product. We also find that Lady Astor frequently finds oppor-



tunity to rub the British fur the wrong way. An ironic reaction to this irritation is furnished by a writer in *G. K.'s Weekly* (London), who tells us why they recently issued an ecclesiastical veto to the proposed memorial to Lord Byron in Westminster Abbey. The discovery was made by one first strolling in a leisurely way through Trafalgar Square and becoming convinced that the figure surmounting the Nelson column had changed its facial resemblance to that of the American-born first woman of Parliament. This recognition was only the beginning of others:

"A trivial incident of this kind will often awaken and render alert a mind that might otherwise be inattentive, and teach it to find innumerable fresh novelties in a familiar scene. As our representative hurried on his way he was conscious of many reminders of the presence of a distinguished American lady among us, flashing upon him as he passed, from pedestals that he would have otherwise associated with Charles the First, with Florence Nightingale, with General Gordon, with Nurse Cavell, and so on. Meeting an American friend in Charing Cross Road he

commented on the matter, for the sake of conversation, and confessed that the reminder, however graceful, was not without a certain sameness.

"If you've frozen on to your Advertisement Convention," observed his friend, "you'll know that repetition is the soul of publicity; and there are no flies on Nancy. But I guess you'll have plenty of variety when the others begin to compete; and the Rockefeller and Vanderbilt dames are snapping up some desirable locations in your principal public monuments."



THE HORN THAT ISN'T BLOWN

THE COW (helping herself to the corn): "I wonder if he's kidding."

The American film industry draws about £25,000,000 annually from this country. This is a possible source of revenue to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer might well direct attention in framing his Budget.

—A. W. D. in *News of the World* (London).

From this point the stroller passed on to the British Museum with even more astonishing results:

"He was drawn aside, however, by a considerable commotion in the Egyptian gallery, where he found that the Museum authorities were in the very act of installing a magnificent mummy, said to be that of a historic queen even more famous in legend and literature than the comparatively overrated Cleopatra. Our representative, who speaks Ancient Egyptian like a native, had no difficulty in reading on the mummy case the quaint inscription stating that this was the first queen who ever stood on her head on the point of the Pyramid of Cheops; but he was surprised to recognize in the face painted on the case the serene features of Lady Astor, with which he was by this time sufficiently familiar. On this occasion, however, he was even moved to a mild protest.

"But you can't do this," he said; "Lady Astor isn't ancient Egyptian or ancient anything. Why, she isn't even dead."

"If you imagine that to be an obstacle," said the Curator of the Museum gravely, "I advise you to go and see what is happening in Westminster Abbey."

"Our representative sped as with winged feet toward the great national shrine. He was now far too keenly interested not to learn the worst, or possibly the best; it is a matter of taste. He found the Dean presiding over an active and bustling scene, which seemed to revolve round the erection of a colossal sarcophagus blocking up the whole of Poets' Corner. On the top of it a regal but recognizable figure was seen in a recumbent but pious posture.

"Yes," said the Dean brightly, in an interview he kindly gave to our representative. "I think the time has come when the truth can quite safely be told in the press. I do not mean for the first time—not at all, not at all. At first it was necessary to put forward minor objections dealing with lesser matters, such as morals, religion and the like. But I trust I am enough of a Christian to know that there was much more Christianity in poor Byron than in the younger Pitt or most of the politicians in

the Abbey. The real reason is that the space is occupied. Lord Astor has presented a magnificent marble tomb of his wife to the Abbey, and I do not think it would be courteous to a well-meaning foreigner to refuse."

"But surely," objected the interviewer, "there are certain preliminary ceremonies that are usually—"

"You may take it from me," the distinguished divine assured him, "that all the proper preliminary ceremonies will be observed."

"Yes, but," said the journalist rather desperately, "I mean something—something that generally happens to people before they can be buried."

"All the preliminaries are arranged," repeated the Dean briskly, "I assure you nothing has been forgotten." And smiling with infectious gaiety he hurried away."

PITFALLS OF THE IRONIST

IRONY IS THE MOST misunderstood of literary weapons. Newspaper writers who employ it are often taken to task by literal-minded readers, and be rated for a brutality that is far from their nature. The "Standard Dictionary" speaks of irony as a "figure in which the speaker represents his thought in a form that naturally expresses the opposite." Seeking a wider explication we luckily light upon a little homily on irony that appears in the *New York Times* on the morning we were preparing the article in another column dealing ironically but humorously with Lady Astor. We supply the following as a gloss upon the other:

"A Cambridge Don has written and published a little essay on irony. He seeks to define it in terms both of literature and of psychology. His rather heavy classification of irony is that it is 'a form of destructive criticism that enforces an immediate judgment upon something by placing it without comment in a position to which it should not aspire.' This is good academic language. More vulgar speech would say that irony is a way of disparaging by appearing to praise, or wounding under the guise of flattery. On the mental side of it, as everything has to be explained nowadays as a 'complex' of one sort or another, we are assured by the Cambridge writer that a 'complex of enmity' always lies behind the use of irony. A learned slave mockingly pours irony upon his stupid owner because of hatred. The unequalled master of irony, Jonathan Swift, used it to avenge himself for the wretchedness and misfortunes which he suffered. So Voltaire's ironic genius took it out on those who had offered him slights in his youth. Thus the roll is called from Milton to Samuel Butler and Thomas Hardy.

"Irony is one of the finest and subtlest weapons which a literary man can use, but he is warned that it must be employed with the greatest care. Being two-edged, it may cut the one who wields it. This danger is with special reason urged upon journalists. Appealing as they must to many literal-minded folks, they can not be sure that their ironic statements will be understood at all. If, for example, they argue that the way to get rid of slums is to permit the building of a lot more, so that the horrible rate of infant mortality that will result may lead the authorities to do something, letters of indignant protest are sure to come from readers shocked by such an open profession of brutality. This notorious difficulty of those who write for newspapers has led to the suggestion that if they drop into irony they should erect some kind of warning signal. It has even been suggested that a peculiar kind of type should be used to notify the unsuspecting that the statements made in it are ironical. If italic type, why not ironic? Another plan proposed is to put up a sign over ironical writing, such as 'This is writ sarcastic.' Such devices betray the awkwardness which the ironic writer for the press often feels. Yet he is loath to accept the alternative of giving up entirely the use of a weapon which, as it has been said, 'pricks the charlatan and deflates the demagog.'"

"MEAT" AND "POISON" IN PLAYS

THE LEAST COMMON DENOMINATOR, intellectually speaking, for these United States, is to be found, apparently, in "Abie's Irish Rose." The descriptive phrase is used without prejudice since this has been about the best abused play, albeit the most successful to be seen in the past decade. Where we stand above its level may be derived from Percy Hammond's survey of the success and failure of other much-talked-about plays. These words of his are prefaced by a rather long homily on the recent dismal failure of John Howard Lawson's "Nirvana," of which, it seems, much was expected. In the Sunday theatrical sermon of the New York *Herald Tribune* we read:

"While Mr. Lawson suffers indifference in New York, other dramatists are prey to it in the continental capitals. Noel Coward's 'The Vortex' provoked no amusement in Chicago, and it yielded last night in Cleveland to the scythe of small audiences. Michael Arlen's 'These Charming People' is raising little if any hurrah upon the broad highways, and is preparing to call it a day within a week or two. Philadelphia, but a stone's-throw from Times Square, neglects 'Is Zat So?' and, according to gloomy statistics, paid a scant \$500 to see it on its opening night.

"Actuaries of the theater are, as usual, piqued by these phenomena. Chicago, they reason, likes 'Gay Paree' and 'The Miracle,' both triumphs in New York. Why shouldn't it have been friendly to 'The Vortex,' also a Broadway favorite? Why should 'Pigs' do well on the Lake Shore when it was barely tolerated hereabouts? Residents of other cities, they figure, are similar to the inhabitants of New York. Life on the Mainland is, in many ways, the same flaming forge that it is on this rocky reef. The same books are read, the same songs sung, the same food eaten, the same schools and churches attended, the same sins committed and atoned for. But despite fundamental resemblances the several communities are contrary to each other in matters of the stage.

"It is considered banal in the higher circles of theater criticism to mention 'Abie's Irish Rose.' Yet that tender homolog is the one drama that unites playgoers from all parts of the U. S. A. in bonds of unanimity. It is as fraternal as the Elks and almost as esthetic. It puts Erie in tune with Medford, Oregon, and New York with Tucson and Baltimore. It enables Pittsburgh to place its hand in that of Battle Creek, and Miami to understand Jersey City. When more plays like 'Abie's Irish Rose' are written students of the stage will have less cause for confusion."

THE COVER—If there is anything in the idea that names determine our destinies, it may be that we can account for the art of Carlo Dolci in this way. Dolci, with a little difference in spelling (Dolce), is the name to be found on the Italian menu, covering what we ordinarily call dessert. Dolce is sweet, and Carlo Dolci is one of the sweetest, using the word in the common English sense, of painters. There is something a little cloying in his sentimentality, tho he exercised his art mainly on religious themes. He was born in May 25, 1616, and was predestined to art, since a portrait painted of himself at the age of fourteen was good enough to hang in the Pitti Gallery. His manner is very well represented by the specimen which we reproduce on the cover this week. Highly finished, "tight" as the painters say, but usually in agreeable color, his canvases are, for the most part, small, representing either a single figure or perhaps even a head. Another portrait of himself, painted at the age of fifty-six, is to be found in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence. In fact, in the two galleries of the Uffizi and the Pitti, and also in the Corsini Palace in Florence, one may find the best opportunities to study his work, altho examples are elsewhere, such as the "Christ Blessing the Bread and Wine" in the Cathedral of Pistoja, and the "Saint Cecilia," which is the subject we reproduce, in the Dresden Gallery. There is also the famous "Magdalen" in Munich. It is said that he often repeated his subjects, and that also his daughter and his pupil Agnese did likewise. He died in Florence, January 17, 1686.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING AGAIN

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING, which fought its fight in this country and in England some years ago, and subsided after only partial victories, has arisen to battle again in England. A petition signed by 15,000 people has been presented to the Prime Minister praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider and report on the whole question. Such names as Professors Gilbert Murray and Oliver Elton as well as the writer, Logan Pearsall Smith, appear among the petitioners. They ask for an investigation, and the *Evening Standard* (London) sees no reason why objection should be made to that:

"Our spelling is not a sacrosanct thing; indeed our standard orthography is not yet two hundred years old. It dates, roughly, from that 'Dixonary' of Dr. Johnson which Becky Sharp hurled out of the carriage window, and, tho Becky Sharp's action was not really a protest against standardization, yet there are reasons why the lover of literature can applaud her gesture. Before Johnson spelling was free to change in correspondence with altered pronunciation and also when any author found his fancy better pleased by one arrangement of letters than another. But Johnson took the generally accepted spelling of his time and stereotyped it. It was not a strictly logical system then; it is still less logical now. Tho such changes are hard to fix and measure, yet it is certain that our pronunciation has changed, and since then our spelling has been unable to change with it.

"But to say so much is not necessarily to say that the system which we have arrived at, unreasonable as it may be, can be with advantage replaced by another. The experts in phonetics by no means agree as to the representation of sounds by letters. Most proposed systems involve the use of totally new symbols, and, when one considers the question from the scientific point of view, it is obvious that the twenty-six letters of our alphabet can only approximately represent the variety of sounds our mouths are capable of forming. It would be difficult to know where to draw the line between our present method of spelling and one which, satisfying all scientific requirements, would be impossibly hard to learn."

What the new scheme to be proposed by the revisers is has not yet been revealed. The London *Daily Telegraph* doubts that any scheme proposed in 1926 could find favor in 1976. It asks: "Are we to change our spelling every fifty years by Act of Parliament framed in accordance with current professions of scholarship?" We know for example that the fiat of President Roosevelt ordering the government printer to observe simplified forms was not effectual for the whole nation. The *Daily Telegraph* dissents:

"There is, indeed, as spelling reformers are always eager to tell us, nothing immutable and eternal about our present spelling. Uniformity only came in with the printing press, and has even yet not become absolute. There are a good many words which can be spelt in diverse ways with excellent authority for each variant. The spelling of the compositors who set up 'Shakespeare,' the Bible, 'Milton,' is not exactly that of the compositors who will deal with these words. The spelling which we use does not always faithfully present the derivation of the word, but sometimes preserves a blunder. All these charges are true, but when they are all admitted there remains the impregnable fact that the spelling which is now current, the natural product of use and development, does maintain the unity of the English language through the centuries, does display its origin and history. We are asked to sacrifice all that for a scheme invented by academic persons which is warranted to give us spelling without tears. With all due courtesies the answer must be that they have mistaken their commission. A great language is not to be entrusted to the hands of a number of eminent people who have convinced themselves of their capacity to improve upon it. The forms which have grown up by the usage of centuries, and which have become endeared by innumerable associations and enriched by countless memories, are not to be obliterated to the order of an academic committee. The English language is not the property of 15,000 of the elect who have a divine right to do with it as they will. It is not a mass of dead material to be remade on a new and improved pattern. It has a life of its own, is growing, and will grow yet in ways bewildering to eminent and academic persons."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

MUST INTERVENTION SAVE THE CHURCH IN MEXICO?

WHILE AMERICAN CATHOLIC OPINION continues to be aroused over Mexico's sudden and drastic enforcement of the religious clauses of the Constitution of 1917, which require that all church property be nationalized and that all clergy be native-born Mexicans, Protestant opinion is inclined to permit Mexico to work out her religious problem in her own way and to denounce threats of intervention. In the Mexican press also there is a cleavage of opinion as to the wisdom of the religious clauses. As told in previous articles in *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, the Mexican Government has begun to put its Constitution into effect by expelling foreign Catholic priests and nuns and taking possession of Catholic churches and schools. One Protestant minister was included among the number sent out of the country, but his expulsion was said to be due to a local misunderstanding.

Catholics the world over are deeply agitated, and here the Catholic press smelled out a trail from Mexico City to Moscow, where it believes is to be found the inspiration of the Mexican Constitution. The matter has been broached in Congress, and one Washington correspondent has stated that both the Catholics and Protestant missionary organizations were putting pressure on the United States Government to intervene in Mexico. "Nothing," says *The Western Christian Advocate*, "could be farther from the truth. The Protestant churches, so far from seeking intervention, are studying earnestly how best they can serve Mexico in view of the present laws and conditions." Bishop George A. Miller is quoted in the same

journal as cabling from Mexico City: "Present reports expulsion Protestant missionaries grossly exaggerated. No cause for alarm." "It is important," comments this member of the *Advocate* family, "to recognize that all newspaper stories purporting to show that Protestant churches are coming to the support of the oil and mining interests in demanding intervention in Mexico are impertinent falsehoods." From Bishop Creighton, in charge of the work of the Protestant Episcopal Board in Mexico, comes the word, as we quote it from press reports, "Our work unaffected. Will keep you advised." "No word of alarm or complaint," observes *The Christian Observer* (Presbyterian) "has been received from missionaries of our own Church in Mexico." At a recent meeting of several Protestant Mission Boards, the same journal informs us, it was recommended that they make no representation as to the status of the foreign missionaries in Mexico to the Governments of the United States and Mexico. Rather, the conference felt it "to be highly im-

portant that all foreign missionaries in Mexico observe the spirit of the organic law regarding the exercise of ministerial functions, and that in all concrete situations they should exercise much prudence."

A letter recently received by the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America from the chairman of its Committee on Cooperation in Mexico and quoted in *The Continent* (Presbyterian), says, "Most, if not all, of the evangelical schools have been visited, and several were ordered closed for a short period, pending investigations; but we have not learned of a single case where there has been a definite closing." Samuel Guy Inman, executive

secretary of the Committee on Cooperation, writes to *The Continent*: "Evidently there is beginning another strong movement for intervention in Mexico; and some of the New York press, at least, are saying that the evangelical churches are putting pressure on the Government for such intervention. This, of course, is absolutely untrue." As *The Christian Century* (Unitarian) looks at it,

"Mexico's mind is made up. These laws are not going to be repealed—not now, at least—and they must be obeyed. The United States would have no more justification in breaking relations on the issue of Mexican religious policy than it would in order to back up Mr. Doheny."

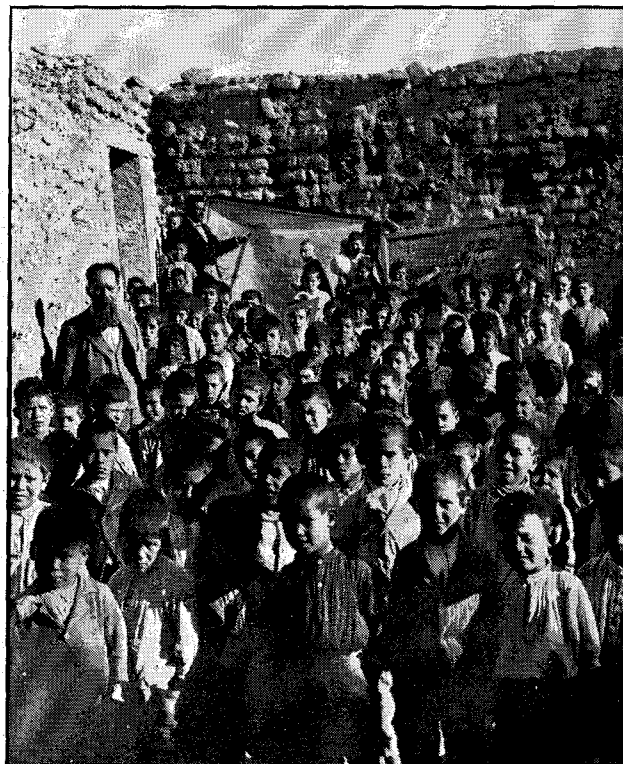
Meanwhile priests and nuns exiled from Mexico and arriving in New York on their way to their various destinations allege harsh and brutal treatment by the Mexican authorities, and American Catholics are in alarm over the situation, believing that the religious clauses in the Mexican Con-

stitution are not only directed against the Catholic Church, but against religion itself, and that much of the Constitution was written with "red" ink from Russia. "To every man it is evident that the Constitution was designed to legalize robbery, to destroy the Church, to wipe out religion," writes Archbishop Michael J. Curley in the *Baltimore Catholic Review*, asserting:

"All ecclesiastical authorities in Mexico are deprived of all freedom. They are made slaves of the irreligious whims of the robbers in power. Hence we find Bolshevist Mexican State authorities determining that one minister of religion is enough for 20,000 people. This is freedom of religion as understood by our Mexican Ambassador, who tells us there is no such thing as persecution in his country.

"In order to preach the doctrine of Jesus Christ in Mexico, one must be a Mexican by birth. If the Saviour of the world came back to Mexico, He would be exiled forthwith by Calles, the President, because He is not a born Mexican."

According to the *Grand Rapids Catholic Vigil*, "the Constitution



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WHOM THE CATHOLICS WOULD TEACH

This is a native school, and critics of Mexico's nationalization of Catholic schools assert that the lay schools can not meet the need of a country in which 85 per cent. of its population is illiterate.

now in force was written by a handful of radicals, disciples of the Bolshevism which later flowered in Russia, and forced on the mass of the nation against its will by a successful revolution." "If it were merely intent on preventing meddling in politics by foreign priests, as it pretends," comments *The Michigan Catholic* (Detroit), "it would turn over these institutions to native clergymen and sisters, instead of looting them and depriving the natives of their beneficent assistance." A milder view is taken by *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee), which says, "an anti-Church spirit and polity which has persisted through two generations requires more fundamental treatment."

"The causes of the anticlerical feeling must be removed. If in Mexico's political and social readjustments the Church has seemed to favor the reactionary interests, a wiser policy must be recommended. The whole problem is up to the Mexican clergy and laity themselves."

Crossing the Rio Grande, we find that the Government is not even backed by a unanimous press in Mexico in putting the new Constitution into effect. *Excelsior* (Mexico City) declares that parents can not obey the "arbitrary measures" adopted by the Government. It states that 85 per cent. of the population is illiterate, and that the Government can not meet this situation with the few lay schools conducted by unprepared and starving teachers. Therefore, it is said,

"Should the Government succeed in closing all the Catholic schools of the country, hundreds of thousands of children will go back to the street, and the average of illiteracy will climb up to 95 per cent. or more. We are not propounding a political or philosophical thesis, but simply arguing something far more human. We are defending the most sacred of causes and the noblest prerogative: the respect due to all and every Mexican family and the right that every father and every mother have to educate their children as they see fit."

Asserting that neither armies nor laws can swerve the Mexicans from loyalty to the Catholic creed, *El Universal* (Mexico City) goes on:

"If there was the slightest probability of the Church taking part in political activities, we would be the first to condemn their move. No such eventuality is, however, possible. Schools are closed, not because of incompetence on the part of the Catholic teachers, but because of intolerance on the part of the authorities."

On the other hand, *El Democrata*, also of Mexico City, whose opinion is shared by some other papers, declares:

"In present-day Mexico there is not, and there can not be, a so-called religious problem. There are laws that every official is sworn to enforce. During nine years, however, the revolutionary leaders realized the convenience of postponing the strict application of the laws as a means of conciliating certain opinions."

"The conflict has not been increased by the Government, which has simply found in the strict enforcement of Constitutional principles a means of repressing hidden potential rebellions. The trouble has really been started by the Catholics who have not yet accepted the changes brought about in Mexico since the downfall of Diaz."

The new Papal Delegate to Mexico, Archbishop George J. Caruana, says a dispatch to *The Christian Science Monitor*, is calming the excitement, but will "make no effort to obtain the return of expelled foreign priests, as he is said to believe that Mexico has sufficient clergy for the needs of the Mexican Church."

MILLIONS FOR RELIGION

THE COUNTRY IS FREQUENTLY REPROACHED for the millions it spends for its fads and foibles, for cigarettes, chewing-gum, cosmetics, for pleasure cars and for the things forbidden by law. But religious America spent last year a tremendous sum in benevolences and congregational expenses—\$648,000,000 in all, it is unofficially estimated. It should be stressed that this figure and others to follow are only estimates. Even so, they have a value in showing that religion and charity, too, may be classed as "big business." A United Stewardship Council, acting for the twenty-five largest Protestant bodies in the United States and for two Protestant bodies in Canada, we read in the *New York Christian Advocate* (Methodist), have prepared detailed exhibits of benevolences and congregational expenses of these denominations for last year. The purpose was to determine with some degree of accuracy what the American people give per year to maintain religion in

America and contribute to foreign lands. We read:

"The council finds the twenty-five bodies which it represents to have given in 1925 the sum of \$88,845,000 to benevolences, including missions of all kinds; \$332,552,000 to congregational expenses, and enough miscellaneous gifts to make a total of \$451,000,000. Two bodies in Canada only were reported, and they gave a total of \$12,000,000. These figures are a marked increase within the past five years, especially in congregational expenses. In some bodies the expenses have exactly doubled."

"Records of Jewish and Catholic finances are kept, of course, but with diligent search the association was unable to secure records for publication. All that could be secured were estimates, but these were made by men in position to make such estimates. Figures for Jews were placed at \$18,500,000, and for Roman Catholics at \$168,000,000. For all of the miscellaneous bodies the sum of \$10,500,000 was given. The estimate for the Jews does not include the vast Jewish benevolence to the development of Palestine, and figures for Christians do not cover gifts to education or to charities."

"Here is a total of \$648,000,000 given by the American people to religion last year. It is admitted that these figures are not official, for many bodies are divided, and make no general reports that are available."

If this sum be the limit and the correct one, says *The Advocate*, it by no means represents the total given by the American people to religion. Church building has required large sums, and we read:

"During the year 1925 vast sums were given toward the erection of cathedrals and shrines. New York, Washington, and St. Louis led in these gifts, the Washington gifts having been to two great objects. New York subscribed during the year more than \$10,000,000 to its cathedral. Episcopalians contributed large sums to their cathedral at Washington, and Catholics did the same toward the erection of the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception at Washington, and the new Cathedral of St. Louis at St. Louis. All of these structures are likely to cost more than original estimates. It is believed by the association that the total of all gifts to religion made by the American people in 1925 will reach \$700,000,000, or very nearly to that large sum."

"Of the Protestant bodies, as shown by the Stewardship Council, Methodists are far ahead of all other bodies. Their gifts in 1925, North and South together, are \$135,000,000; Baptist gifts are \$70,000,000; Presbyterian, \$72,500,000; Episcopal, \$39,000,000; Congregationalist, \$26,500,000, and Disciples of Christ, \$20,600,000."



International Newsreel photograph

AN EXILE FROM MEXICO

Balbina Gutierrez, a Carmelite nun, deported from Mexico for teaching religion to children in Yucatan.

BANISHING EVOLUTION IN THE SOUTH

THE FEAR OF DARWIN still besets some of our State lawmakers and teachers. "Let this tommyrot be taught in the schools of Mississippi," said a Mississippi legislator, "and the whole system of State and Christianity will be undermined." His words were sufficiently convincing and the anti-evolution bill forbidding the teaching in the public schools of any theory that "man is descended from a lower order of animals" was passed by the State Legislature—76 to 32 in the House, we read, and 29 to 16 in the Senate. The bill has been signed by Gov. Henry L. Whitfield, and is now a law of the State. In Texas, according to an Associated Press dispatch, the text-book commission has made certain that theories of evolution shall not be taught in the State-supported schools and colleges by deleting all references to them from the text-books. The Atlanta Board of Education, according to the same dispatch, has adopted a resolution to prohibit the teaching of evolution in the public schools. In Tennessee, runs a dispatch to the *New York Times*, the anti-evolution law seems assured of remaining in effect through at least another administration. For, we read, "unless the State reverses its political habit and fails to elect a Democratic Legislature and Governor, it will have a Chief Executive who favors the continuance of the law, and executives usually have their own way with a Democratic Legislature in the Volunteer State, if he is of the same political faith." In Kentucky, we read again in the *New York Times*, a Fundamentalists' Association has been formed at Wilmore to make a fight in every State to prohibit the teaching of evolution in educational institutions supported by public money. It believes that "the hour has come when evangelical Christians must heed the Scriptural injunction to 'contend earnestly for the faith which was once for all delivered to the saints.'"

The Mississippi anti-evolution bill was introduced by the Rev. L. Walter Evans, a minister of the sect known as the Church of God, and representative from Leake County. Before passage, according to T. M. Hederman, editor of the *Jackson Clarion-Ledger*, the bill overcame adverse committee reports in both Houses and was brought out on a minority report in each instance. The penalty attached is a fine of from \$100 to \$500 and revocation of the teacher's license. An important part of the record are the resolutions passed by the Baptist Conference of McComb, Mississippi, while the anti-evolution bill was pending in the State Legislature. As we cull them from the press, the resolutions recite that the teaching of the theory of evolution is undermining the faith of thousands of school-children, and continue:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, as citizens and as a church, reaffirm our belief in the Genesis account of the creation of man, that man was created by the direct act of God, and not by any form of evolution.

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent our representatives and Senators, urging them to do all in their power to make this bill become a law, thus prohibiting this snake in the grass from injecting its poison into the minds and hearts of the school-children of this State, and thus save the rising generation from atheism and infidelity."

Popular sentiment was strongly in favor of the bill, according to the *Jackson Clarion-Ledger*, which, in an editorial headed,

"Sign the Bill, Governor; Sign the Bill," printed two days before Governor Whitfield attached his signature to the measure, says:

"It is true, Governor, that it sounds big and smart and superior to favor the teaching of evolution in the schools of the State, and it is very likely that many of the boys and girls would take to the study of this theory like a duck takes to water. It is also true that it is a rather easy matter to teach boys to drink moonshine whisky, even when they don't like the stuff, and girls to smoke cigarets, for they, too, often feel that this is giving expression to their 'independence,' and that familiarity with these things marks them as being 'big' and 'smart' and 'superior.'"

"But does it, Governor?"

"Don't disappoint the people of Mississippi, Governor. Don't do something that may shake the faith of young people in the first book of the Bible.

"If in doubt as to what to do, read the recent statement by Luther Burbank. And then take your pen and sign the bill."

The question, as the *Kansas City Central Christian Advocate* (Methodist) sees it, is whether either the resolutions passed by the Baptist conference of McComb or the legislation to which they refer will "save the rising generation from atheism and infidelity." In the opinion of *The Advocate*, there are many people, quite as well educated and quite as loyal to the Bible and to the kingdom of God as are the proponents of either the resolutions or the bill, who will receive both the resolutions and the legislation as the very worst incitement to infidelity. For, goes on *The Advocate*,

"In the first place evolution does not disprove either the argument of design, or the presence of Almighty God making that design effective. Evolution is neither atheistic nor infidel. It may be used by atheists and infidels; but there are atheists and infidels who never heard of evolution. There have been atheists since the foundation of the world; albeit atheists (a very bitter word) have always been a very scarce article, and never, perhaps, so scarce as to-day. We made a diligent inquiry of certain friends who held important positions in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which held its wonderful session in this city during the Christmas holidays. We believe it is within the truth to say there was not one of those men, eminent in scientific research and, of course, an evolutionist, who was an atheist; and so far as we checked them up they were Christians, many of them workers in their local churches. We would

hesitate quite a while before we would go down the line and brand each of them as a 'snake in the grass.'"

There is some concern in secular quarters over this Fundamentalist trend. "It is a very sinister movement," says the *Columbus Ohio State Journal*, observing: "The real motive behind it is the desire of many well-meaning people for a union of Church and State . . . Not only is the anti-evolution movement in conflict with free educational progress, but in spirit, at least, it is an assault upon a great and essential principle of liberty laid down in the American Constitution." But the *Detroit Free Press* is not at all alarmed, saying that there is no need to worry too much over the movement. It believes that:

"The reactionary movement is essentially a backwash from the stream of progress and enlightenment. Certain sluggish localities are temporary points of stagnation. But in the course of time their areas will be caught in the current, or if they are not, will remain small isolated points. That, at least, is a justifiably optimistic view of the matter. Any other concedes an early recession of the country generally into the dusk and mud of medievalism, and that is scarcely thinkable."



LOYAL TO GENESIS

The Rev. L. Walter Evans, who fathered Mississippi's bill making it illegal to teach the "tommyrot" of evolution in the public schools.

The heartiest, most delicious vegetable soup you ever ate!

There is only one way to make the best vegetable soup and that is to use the finest vegetables—and plenty of them—rich beef broth, cereals, fresh herbs and seasoning.

These must all be prepared, cooked and blended with the skill that comes of life-long training, in kitchens equipped with every modern facility to yield the highest quality and most delicious flavor.

That is the way Campbell's make vegetable soup!

Thirty-two different ingredients—the best that can be bought in the land—prepared by famous French chefs—cooked in tureens of pure nickel.

And when you sit down to enjoy this tempting and substantial soup, every taste will reveal the touch of the master soup-maker!

32 different ingredients
12 cents a can

Two cans in one!

Remember that Campbell's is **CONDENSED**. The right amount of water added by you **DOUBLES** the quantity of soup you enjoy. This means real economy as well as splendid quality.



CURRENT • POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

HOWEVER many verses there are in welcome to the spring, a new season finds room for one more and *Pan* (Notre Dame) supplies it:

APRIL COINAGE

BY KENNETH LESLIE

The valley's door will open
And May with mocking words
To the rhythm of swaying branches,
Will sing to the tune of birds.

She'll care not what follows after
Nor heed what went before
But will scatter her flowers of laughter
Over the valley floor.

And June will walk with fragrance
Down the orchard rows
Telling with drifting blossoms
How death from beauty grows.

But now an April shower
Has come on an April breeze
And turns new-minted silver
In the tall poplar trees.

And their flashing coin I'll borrow
To buy from the April rain
A caustic for my sorrow
A balsam for my pain.

In the "Day's Work" column of the *Seattle Times* is this declaration of the diversity of destinies:

I'LL GO TO CAMELOT

By H. S.

I'll go to Camelot. I'll go to Crete.
You'll live forever on this small street.
I'll wear silken robes—gay colors spilled.
You'll wear the palest things—soft things, frilled.
I'll know many men, strange men and wild.
You'll know but one man and bear his child.
You will bring peacefulness—bake little tarts.
I'll bring inquietude. Strange things—hearts.

MAN may pose his defeats against nature's instinctive successes and still be thankful that he has the choice of the struggle. This in *The Nation and the Athenæum* (London):

THE CORRECT SOLUTION

By EDMUND BLUNDEN

The swallow flew like lightning over the green
And through the gate-bars—a hand's breadth between;
He hurled his blackness at that chink and won,
The problem scarcely rose and it was done.

The spider, chance-confronted with starvation,
Took up another airy situation;
His working legs, as it appeared to me,
Had mastered practical geometry.

The old dog dreaming in his frowsy cask
Enjoyed his rest and did not drop his task;
He knew the person "of no fixed abode"
And challenged as he shuffled down the road.

Such creatures, which (Buffon and I agree),
Lack almost every human faculty,
Worked out the question set with satisfaction
And promptly took the necessary action.

At this successful sang-froid, I, employed
On "Who Wrote Shakespeare?" rightly felt
annoyed,
And seeing an evening primrose by the fence
Beheaded it for blooming insolence.

OUR every-day servant and friend does not often arrest us to write poems to his patient dignity. The *New York Herald Tribune Books* makes an amend:

DRAFT HORSES

BY LAWRENCE LEE

Before their high-piled drays the stoics go,
Untroubled to fulfill a witless fate;
Great-eyed and mild, and ponderously slow,
While surface cars and nervous taxis wait.

Unmoved by the hysteria of the street,
With mammoth grace they let their huge hooves fall;
And thoughts of an immutable defeat
Are less than straws upon the load they haul.

Unconscious of the thunder that they make,
And careless of the speeding wheels' attack,
Proud beasts an untriumphant exit take,
With little victors snarling at their back.

THESE two from widely opposite corners of the earth—the first printed in the *Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo), the second in *The Yale Review* (New Haven), have an inner harmony that demands that they be read together:

PLANTING BAMBOOS

By Po CHUI, A. D. 806

TRANSLATED BY ARTHUR WALEY

Unrewarded, my will to serve the State;
At my closed door autumn grasses grow.
What could I do to ease a rustic heart?
I planted bamboos, more than a hundred shoots.
When I see their beauty, as they grow by the stream-side,

I feel again as though I lived in the hills,
And many a time on public holidays
Round their railing I walk till night comes.
Do not say that their roots are still weak,
Do not say that their shade is still small;
Already I feel that both in garden and house
Day by day a fresher air moves.
But most I love, lying near the window-side,
To hear in their branches the sound of the autumn-wind.

WATER WOMAN

By JOSEPH AUSLANDER

Having lived here so long, she,
Being what she was, the daughter
Of a man who drowned at sea,
Talked like water.

To her speech water gave
Something that was not in words:
As you hear the lonely wave
In sea-birds.

She, whom none could quite possess,
Washed cool with salt and sun,
Took the sea like a caress
When she was done.

HERE is a delicate fancy in *The Rocky Mountain Herald* (Denver):

THE FOXGLOVE AND THE FOX

By ALICE MACHARG FERREL

If all our wonders were explained,
And all our puzzles solved,
And if we knew how every bird
And plant had been evolved,

How dull would be our garden hours
With nothing to explore,—
Nothing to find which mortal eye
Had never seen before!

I know just how Columbus felt—
Discovery puffs one up!
For years I'd sought for fragrance
In the foxglove's painted cup.

And wondered why those glossy bells,—
Bewitching forms to see,
Should not a breath of perfume hold
For humming-birds and me.

But tip the foxglove cup and look!
Out of its twilight clear
A green-eyed fox with eager nose
Baleful and sly, will peer.

No nectar for the bumble-bees,
They do not care to stay;
The dainty fox's slim green nose
Has sniffed it all away.

INTIMATE visions personified by an English writer of rarity and charm appear in the *Irish Statesman* (Dublin):

ANIMÆ SUÆ

By FREDERIC MANNING

You are too brief, and wild,
With the shy ways
Of an inconstant child:
Keeping your grace,
As stars their light,
Tho' drowned in greater day's
To illumine night,
Which is their dancing place.

And when I sleep, you wake
To leap and sing
With lost gods, in a brake
Of vine and thorn:
The ashen grass
They turn to blossoming;
And secret pass
Or ever day be born.

THE newest criticism comes to scorn O. Henry, and refer to him as a "jail-bird," so a retort in *The Author and Journalist* (New York) is not amiss.

TO A DEPARTED AUTHOR

By WILLIAM KING BRADLEY

Now that you're gone they cast slurs on your name,
These half-baked critics who will never write
A paragraph posterity would claim;
With condescension they admit that bright
Your tales were, clever each surprising "twist,"
But that you were an artist they deny;
"Mere padded anecdotes was all the grist
That issued from his mill." . . . Some even pry
Into your past as if it troubled them
That once you were a convict. I care not
What you had done when you began to gem
This gray world with your sparkling prose; nor
what
Your moral code was. Spite of sneers, 'tis true
That Bagdad-on-the-Subway misses you!

THE psychoanalyst would doubtless find here a grateful field for exposition; simpler souls may see only its humor, and owe their thanks to *G. K.'s Weekly* (London):

THE LOVER'S LEAP

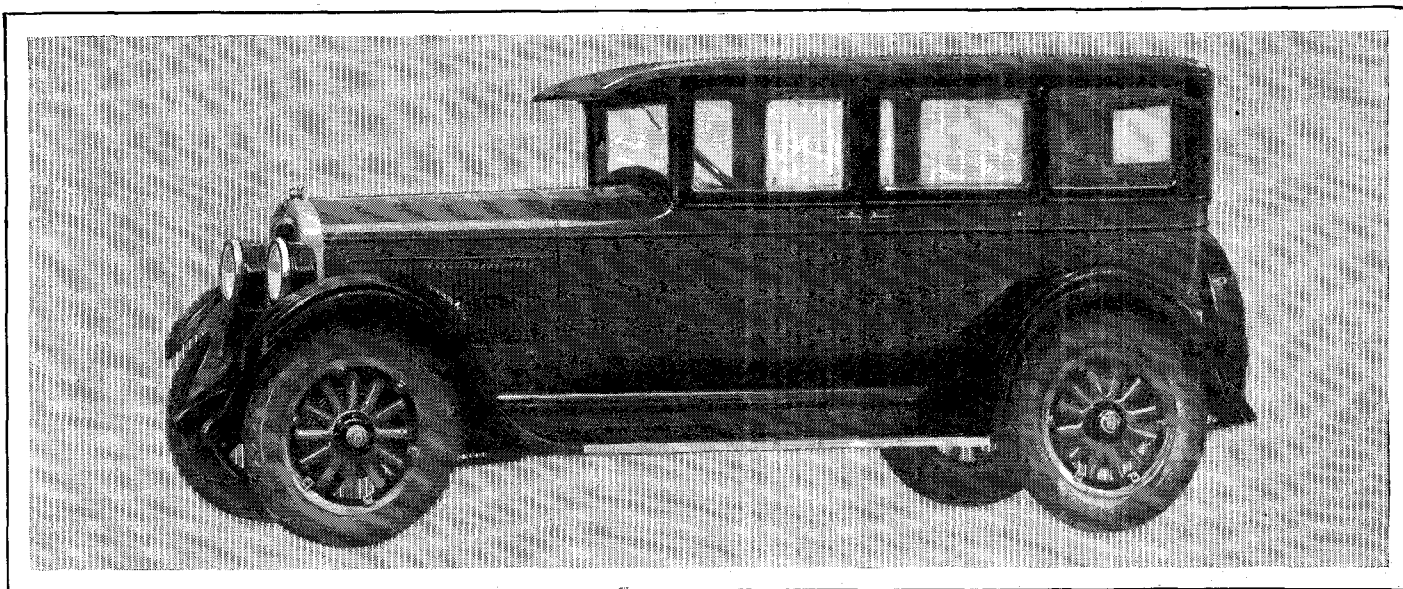
By F. ASHFORD

How difficult the way I did not guess.
The paths are tangled beyond all belief,
Drenched leaves upon my feet shed chilly grief.
Sharp rocks are couched beneath a ferny dress;
And flowery thorns sharply forbid egress.
When sunlit distance holds out sweet relief,
While "Way out!" cries a bird-song, mocking,
brief.

If there be joy, the pain is in excess.

Then suddenly, the depth of a great rift
Arrests my feet, and water's thunderous fall
Drowns all my senses. 'Tis, the lover's leap!
Is it like this? Then, neither bold nor swift,
I hesitate—it widens past recall
Unleapt, save in phantasmata of sleep.

THE NEW SIX - CYLINDER HUPMOBILE



Study the Sixes— Then Back to the Hupmobile

You'll know why the public is clamoring for more and more of these Hupmobile Sixes the moment you press down the starting button.

If ever there was a six that sprang into action like a live thing, it is the new Hupmobile Six—whose sales success is crowding the generous capacity of these great new plants.

Here is real six engineering born of 17 years' eminence in engine building—a virile, vigorous power plant whose performance is the very incarnation of liveliness and flexibility.

There's a zip and a zest to the get-away that makes ordinary engine-action crude by comparison—an instantaneous readiness of power for every need which renders the day-long drive a delight, no matter what the road or traffic conditions.

Here is Hupmobile experience crystallized and climaxed—all the old sturdy soundness

of chassis with a new quality of brilliance which has taken the public by storm.

Study all the sixes if you care to go to that length of inquiry—brilliant superiority of performance will irresistibly draw you back to the Hupmobile.

More than twenty thousand of the new sixes delivered now, and four buyers waiting for every one that Hupmobile can build.

Not just a Hupmobile harvest of sales in a generous market—not just the old high Hupmobile standing—but a new and rapidly-spreading vogue, for good sound reasons which anyone can recognize in a half hour's ride.

Here's a six you must reckon with if performance means a thing to you—a six that is bound to win you if you care one iota for the very utmost and at the same time the most economical in six motoring.

The New HUPMOBILE SIX

NEW SERIES HUPMOBILE EIGHT—There is not an eight power plant in existence more soundly engineered; nor a performance program which can surpass it.

JAMES MADISON AND THE CONSTITUTION

Last of a series of articles designed for student use in the nation-wide Oratorical Contest

This competition is open to all students in secondary schools—public, private, and parochial—and takes the form of original ten-minute orations on the Constitution. The chief objective sought is to increase interest in and respect for the basic principles of our Government. Twenty-six representative newspapers throughout the United States have joined in promoting and supporting these Oratorical Contests, believing them to be notable contributions to better and more intelligent citizenship. In the course of an address on the scope of the Contest and its power for good, President Coolidge said: "It represents the most effective method of enlisting the interest of young men and women in our governmental institutions." In the opinion of educators a closer acquaintance with the Constitution of the United States is a fundamental need to-day in the education of young people.

"THE FATHER OF THE CONSTITUTION"

IF ONE HAD BEEN ABLE TO LOOK IN upon the Constitutional Convention of 1787 he would have seen, in a front seat, at every meeting of the four months in which the Convention was in session, a small and very busy man, James Madison, Jr., a delegate from Virginia. He was always present, and always busy. When he was not speaking, and he spoke more than any other delegate except James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania, he was writing accurate notes of what was said. More than fifty times he spoke before the Convention, showing such careful preparation, such knowledge, such understanding, that he gained respect for his views. If one had followed him after a day of debate he would have found this energetic delegate sitting in his rooms writing out in full the report of the speeches made during the day. Later, he would have seen him showing his reports to the speakers, and asking them to verify what he had written. During the long hot weeks in Philadelphia between May 25 and September 17, 1787, James Madison, Jr., continued his tireless work. No one had asked him to work so hard, nor to write out any report at all. He attended the sessions every day; he spoke so often, and he wrote so earnestly, because his heart was wholly in the work of framing a Constitution that should make the future of the United States prosperous and happy.

It is certain that to James Madison we owe our full knowledge of what occurred behind the closed doors of the Constitutional Convention. He himself guarded those notes carefully. He believed that he had written them, as the delegates had prepared the Constitution, for the benefit of the people of a later time. In 1843, seven years after Madison's death, an order of Congress gave the notes publication.

He did so much to bring about the Convention; he took such an active part in the discussion; he so wove his own views into the great document; he did so much to aid in bringing about its ratification; and he so influenced the making of the first Amendments, that he well deserves the title.

Madison believed in a strong central government. As early as 1780, when he first entered the Continental Congress, he foresaw something of the coming greatness of the United States. "Already," says Prof. Edward G. Elliott, of Princeton University, "he caught some glimpse of the future of the United States; already there was dimly conscious to his mind some vision of the great nation that should go sweeping to the Pacific, and from this time until the Constitution was adopted there was no stancher advocate than he of the establishment of a union with a strong central government;—a union and a government strong enough to enable the people to enter into the great heritage of the West, as well as of the East."

Madison saw that the Articles of Confederation were far from promising this future greatness. In a letter to Edmund Randolph he said: "Our situation is becoming every day more and more critical. No money comes into the Federal treasury; no respect is paid to the Federal authority; and people on reflecting unanimously agree that the existing Confederacy is tottering to its foundation. Many individuals of weight, particularly in the eastern district, are suspected of leaning toward monarchy. Other individuals predict a partition of the States into two or more confederacies. It is pretty certain that if some radical amendment of the single one can not be devised and introduced, one or the other of these revolutions, the latter, no doubt, will take place."

When Madison saw that it was necessary for Virginia and Maryland to come to some new agreement concerning the navigation of the Potomac River, he proposed a conference between the two States. That led to an understanding that Pennsylvania and Delaware were also interested; and that, in turn, led Madison and others to wish for a convention in which all the States should be represented.

Altho only Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York were represented at the Annapolis Convention that followed in 1786, the delegates took the important step of calling for a convention to meet in Philadelphia in 1787. "To

devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union."

In the four months of deliberation in Philadelphia, says Albert Bushnell Hart, "the man who did most to harmonize the sharp differences in the Convention was James Madison of Virginia."

In the first place, Madison was more than an earnest patriot: he was a student. Instead of being a mere theorist, he studied the evidence given by history. He read all that he could obtain concerning confederacies, and the causes that led to strength or to weakness. He made elaborate notes, and thus established himself on a firm basis of fact.

In the second place, Madison was a hard, earnest worker. Sydney Howard Gay, in his life of Madison, says: "No man had worked harder, perhaps none had worked so hard, to bring the public mind to a serious consideration of affairs and a recognition of the necessity of reorganizing the Government, if the States were to be held together."

As a result of his studies Madison conceived what grew into the fifteen articles of the Virginia Plan, presented to the Convention by Edmund Randolph on May 29, 1787, articles that may be called the beginning of the Constitution; for the discussion of those articles led, through various changes and additions, to the Constitution that the Convention adopted.

Having thus contributed so large a part to bringing about the Convention, and to making the Constitution, Madison, in the months that followed, turned himself to defending the great bond of union.

Before the people of his native Virginia had met in convention to consider the adoption of the Constitution, Madison wrote twenty-nine of the papers of "The Federalist," showing the necessity of such a means of union. In one of his articles he wrote with especial earnestness: "Every man who loves peace, every man who loves his country, every man who loves liberty, ought to have it ever before his eyes, that he may cherish in his heart a due attachment to the Union of America, and be able to set a due value on the means of preserving it." Those articles in "The Federalist" series had an immense effect in leading people in various States to see the value of the Constitution.

In the Virginia State Convention in 1788 Patrick Henry, James Monroe, John Tyler, and others, strongly opposed ratification. James Madison and John Marshall spoke with all their vigor, answering objection after objection, and leading the way to ratification. A French traveler who visited Madison in that year said of him and of his work for the Constitution: "Tho still young, he has rendered the greatest services to Virginia, to the American Confederation, and to liberty and humanity in general. . . . He distinguished himself particularly in the convention for the acceptance of the new Federal system. Virginia balanced a long time in adhering to it. Mr. Madison determined to it the members of the convention, by his eloquence and logic."

Still later, when Madison was a Member of Congress, he led the way to the first great Amendments. With his usual scholarly habits, and his method of basing everything upon substantial fact, Madison had made a systematic study of all the objections made against the Constitution; of all the opinions that had been expressed against it in newspapers; of all popular talk about it; and of all the three or four hundred amendments that had been proposed.

As a result of this study of the wishes and needs of the country, Madison, in 1789, proposed nine amendments to the Constitution, including in these amendments a bill of rights calling for freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right to peaceful assembly, the right to bear arms, the right to security of property, the right to trial by jury.

The personal part that Madison played in the preparations for the making of the Constitution, in the actual work of making it, in putting it before the people and in leading to its adoption, and later, in amending it, is most noteworthy, and guarantees to him the title that has been given him by many—"The Father of the Constitution."

Why protect against hazards, and not against certainties?

An insurance policy that is worth looking into



FRICITION—The unseen destroyer of plant machinery

125 kinds of insurance are carried on industrial plants in the United States. They cover hazards, imminent and remote, which are encountered in production and distribution.

Fire — Accident — Liability — and many other hazards are covered by most companies.

Fire alone takes an enormous annual toll from property, but its aggregate losses are much less than the losses through depreciation.

Why protect against hazards and not against certainties?

The most important insurance which plant management can provide is the protection of equipment against the certainty of destructive deterioration.

Correct lubrication will reduce wear and tear. Often through correct lubrication the wear on machinery can be reduced until the only occasion for replacement

is the opportunity to install improved and more efficient equipment.

Correct lubrication is your protection policy. Correct lubrication means high quality oils—correct in body to meet the lubricating requirements of your machinery. Such correct oils can be prescribed only by men thoroughly familiar with lubrication practice and knowing the exact lubrication problem to be met in your plant.

It is widely acknowledged that the world's highest standard for reliability in lubrication has been established by the Vacuum Oil Company.

With the cooperation of your men we will gladly assume full responsibility for prescribing correct lubrication for your plant. On it depends minimum wear, fewer repairs, delayed replacements, fewer interruptions, smoother production flow and increased profits. We shall be glad to get in touch with you.

Vacuum Oil Company

Headquarters: 61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country

A few cases in point—

FROM OUR FILES OF REPORTS OF PERFORMANCE RESULTS:

Recommendations of the Vacuum Oil Company have resulted in retarded depreciation in every industry. A few examples:

FILE NO. 8195—A steam engine in a silk mill, after 30 years' continuous operation, shows so little wear (.004 inch cylinder wear) that it runs like new. The average life of engines of this type is about 12 years.

FILE NO. 9114—In a municipal power plant, important working parts,

formerly replaced every 2 years, lasted for 10 years. Resulted in insuring the longer life of the machine as a whole.

FILE NO. 3325—At the end of 13 years' operation in a baking company the prime mover's cylinder walls show so little wear that the original tool marks are still visible.

All these reductions in depreciation were attended by faster production flow, directly affecting profits.



Lubricating Oils
for
Plant Lubrication

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

SCULPING THE STEEL TRAIL-BLAZER

EVEN THE INDIAN MURDERER had turned back—frightened at the huge drifts, the icy slopes, the temperature 40 degrees below zero, and the “evil demon” reputed to guard the pass. But the young American engineer kept on. Battling through tangled forests and over icy heights in the killing cold, he found the pass, but was caught by darkness and kept himself alive only by tramping back and forth till morning. Now the luxurious transcontinental trains thunder through the gap in the great range, and the feat of John Frank Stevens is marked by a statue of heroic size on the very spot of his big discovery. For it was he who “discovered this pass and built the Great Northern across what had seemed to be an impassable barrier”; and, while his colossal statue, gazing across the mountains, is a token of appreciation from “Jim” Hill’s railway, it also typifies the gratitude of all the vast territory thrown open to settlement by Stevens’s prodigious vision and toil. The pathfinder of the Great Northern, he has also been called “the father of the Panama Canal.” Further distinguished by his achievements as the reorganization manager of the Russian railway system in war-times, he was recently brought into the limelight by the award of the John Fritz Medal, the highest honor conferred by four National Engineering Societies. “Stevens Has Blasted and Bridged His Way Across America” flashes *The American Magazine’s* headline of its story of his spectacular feats. Marion T. Colley, who contributes the story, announces that “the narrative of John

Stevens’s life is written in massive bridges that span the somber depths of canyons, in tunnels that strike through the dark hearts of mountains, in canals, and in vast railway systems.” And the writer quotes this herculean master-builder as saying: “The most interesting task in the world is the one that forces you to reach beyond what you had thought your limit.”

Of his connection with James J. Hill—“that marvelous practical idealist and greatest of all railroad geniuses”—we read:

It was Hill’s dream to span the little-known northern boundary of the United States with a continuous line of gleaming steel rails which would draw in their wake settlers to build up this wonderfully fertile section.

At this time, he had taken his line as far as Havre, Montana. But there still remained the most hazardous and spectacular half of the undertaking—the drive across the Rockies and the Cascades to the sea. If the world had considered him a fanatic for considering building across 1,500 miles of unpeopled prairie-

lands, this latest project of taking his line up through the mountains, a thousand miles from anywhere, they pronounced the very climax of his folly. They could not believe he was serious.

Stevens was selected to assist in carrying out this daring design.

“The road which I was called upon to serve,” he said, “ran in a very direct line from Lake Superior to Havre, Montana. But from there it was thought that we would have to make a detour 125 miles to the southwest in order to cross the Rockies. Here was the only pass that had been found by any surveying expedition.

“Mr. Hill was not content, however, to make this considerable and costly deviation until he had absolutely convinced himself that there was no other way. Therefore I at once began to make reconnaissance of the rugged and beautiful country of the Rocky Mountains, which lay straight ahead of us.”

That region was unceded Indian land, while beyond and extending to the summit of the Rockies lay the reservation of the hostile Blackfeet Indian tribe. The narrative continues:

But Mr. Stevens, on his surveying expedition, came and went freely among these Indians. He made friends of them, but they did not show him their trails through the mountains.

“From them,” he said, “I learned that an old Indian legend mentioned a pass, such as I sought, at the head of the Marias River. But in it, they warned me, dwelt an evil spirit. Their earnest advice was to steer clear of it, for even if I discovered it—so they assured me—I could never return alive.”

Not even this grim prospect, however, could shake Mr. Stevens’s resolution.

“My search, which was begun in the fall,” he continued, “carried me well into the winter. But I could not give

up. The more closely I studied the lay-of-the land and the course of the streams, the more positive I became that somewhere, through those mysterious mountains, was the outlet I sought.

“One day, about the middle of December, when the thermometer registered 40 degrees below zero, I stopt by the Blackfeet settlement, forty miles from the summit of the Rockies, to see if I couldn’t bribe one of them to pilot me through the mountains. But they could not be induced to do it. Finally, I persuaded a Kalispell Indian, who had been driven from his tribe for murder, to accompany me. But, after a day and a half, he backed down and refused to venture among those treacherous and icy slopes. I could not bring myself to turn back, however. After he stopt, I went on alone.”

Through snow that was five feet deep in places, over great masses of fallen timber, along steep inclines, slippery as glass, he made his way among those unknown and deadly mountains.

“More than once,” he admitted, “I nearly lost my life. But I was stubborn; I could not give up. I believed in my soul that

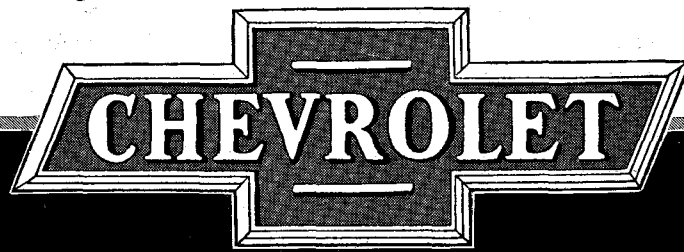


Photography courtesy of *The American Magazine*

THE PATHFINDER AND HIS STATUE

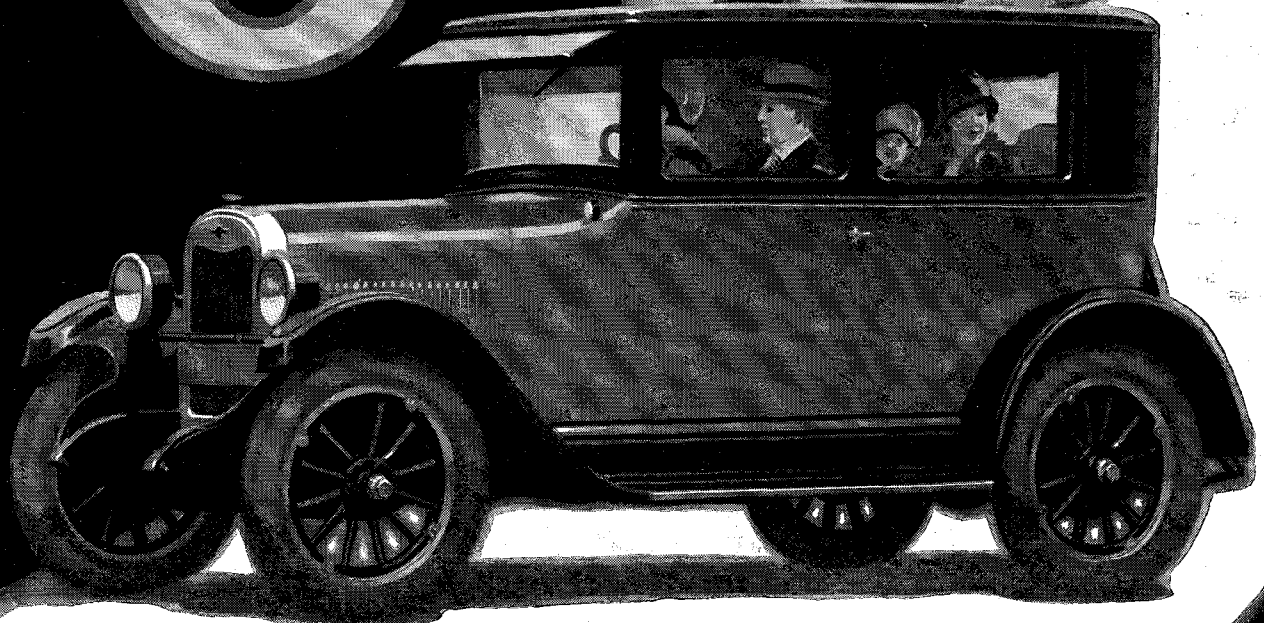
Engineer Stevens, at the age of seventy-two, surveys the scene of his toils and triumphs in the wild Rockies.

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Search the entire market and you cannot duplicate the Chevrolet Coach at \$645. It stands supreme as the greatest coach value in the world. No other coach offers equal beauty, roominess, riding comfort, durability, dependability and completeness of equipment—no other coach has an operation so smooth and so powerful—at anywhere near its price.

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QUALITY AT LOW COST

the pass was there. And at last, deep in the mountains, I stumbled upon it. Following it, to make sure of a Pacific drainage, I saw just how it came out on the western side.

"On my return, darkness overtook me as I reached the summit, and I could go no farther. It was bitterly cold, and all night I tramped back and forth, back and forth, to keep from freezing. For food," he interpolated, "I had a frozen biscuit and a piece of raw pork."

"But it was a most interesting night," he declared, "for tramping there in the darkness, on the summit of that mountain pass, I saw as clearly as if it were already a reality, exactly how the trains of the Great Northern would go sweeping through those mountain fastnesses in the months to come."

The next day, at dawn, he started back to the headquarters at Helena, several hundred miles away. Here he announced his amazing discovery.

It is at that spot that Cecere's heroic statue of John Stevens, representing him as dressed in the rough clothes of the engineer, "now keeps eternal watch among the misty hilltops of that mountain defile, where, on a bitterly cold night, thirty-six years ago, he kept his lonely vigil with the future." In conversation with the writer, Mr. Stevens recalled the special difficulties in surveying 838 miles from Pacific Junction, Montana, to Everett on Puget Sound, 430 miles of primeval forest, not even a trail for at least 200 miles, and snows so heavy that not more than five or six miles a day could be covered. But he added:

"It was not as hard for me as for many others, because I had such marvelous health and strength, and in addition to this the strenuous outdoor life had hardened me until I could stand anything."

The story goes on to the close of Stevens's association with Hill:

"I put in one summer exploring the Cascades over a territory of 150 square miles. Here I had just one man with me. We, of course, carried our provisions on our backs. It was a grandly beautiful and rugged country, a world uninhabited by man."

It was at this time that he discovered through these mountains the pass that to-day bears his name. And there, at an altitude of 3,400 feet, he performed one of those miracles in engineering that Hill said represented the very climax of skill and courage.

Along its western slope, this range drops away in almost a plumb line to sea level, and to Stevens fell the dangerous and difficult task of fitting his road to that austere mountainside.

Back and forth, along the rugged slopes, descending at the rate of 100 feet a mile, he laid his line, until a point was reached where the frowning wall of another mountain loomed so near that there was no room between the cliffs to make the turns necessary to maintain the grade. He conquered this impasse by boldly throwing a bridge across the somber canyon at a height of 3,000 feet, and blasting a path through the rocky face of the mountain. Turning 180 degrees by means of a tunnel, he recrossed the canyon at a point far below, and emerged at the precise place and elevation most desirable for his highway.

No one who has ever crossed those mountains on the Great Northern can ever forget the grandeur and sublimity of the scene. But it is impossible even to conceive how difficult it was to determine that location in the forest of giant firs that stood there when Stevens made his surveys. To-day the train moves across that cruel abyss, rushes through the blackness of the mountain shaft, and out into the light again on another bridge, so far below the first that the latter seems a thing of silver and mist.

But feats of this character were the very breath of life to Stevens. The route that he laid out through the Cascades penetrates the maze of lower ridges and zigzags across the cloud-crowned summits.

"There was a force of more than 3,500 teams and about 9,000 men employed in the construction of this road," Mr. Stevens told me. "It was finished in less than three years."

His last spectacular achievement for the Great Northern was the completion of a tunnel nearly three miles long under the Cascades, which Hill declared would rank with the famous constructions of its kind in the world. Not only did Stevens make all preliminary surveys for this, but later, as chief engineer, he saw it through to completion, without the aid of a contractor. And with such mathematical preexactness did he make his calculations that, when the two headings of the tunnel met midway beneath the mountains, there was an error of but one-fourth of an inch in alignment and grade!

He was with the Hill roads for seventeen years—seven as chief engineer, and the last two as general manager. Hill said of him: "Stevens has spent around sixty million dollars for me; but I've

got back at least one dollar and two cents for every dollar of it."

When Stevens left the Great Northern in 1903, he was said to have built as many miles of railroad as any other man in the world, and to have built them economically and soundly. This distinction still belongs to him.

In 1905 the Government called Stevens to take over the construction of the Panama Canal, at which the French had failed and the first United States commission had stalled. Mr. Colley writes:

Stevens, with his rich and varied experience of thirty years from which to draw, saw in the work before him a colossal task, but no insuperable one. The greatest single undertaking that confronted him was the excavation of Culebra Cut.

"I realized that the problem of Culebra Cut was mainly one of transportation," he told me, "of operating the maximum number of steam shovels at one time, and of removing the enormous quantity of waste and spoil. This was solved by placing the steam shovels on horizontal benches, one above the other, through the cut, and by a system of trackage by means of which the Panama Railroad—which we had taken over and rejuvenated—was able to transport the vast mass of 150 million cubic yards of material to dumping grounds, some as far as twenty miles away."

When the job of completing the canal was transferred from the civil to the military authorities, in the spring of 1907, two months after Stevens had been made chairman of the Canal Zone, his work was so well organized and under way that he was able to announce with absolute confidence to the press of America, that the canal would be finished and opened to the world by January 1, 1915. Colonel Goethals, who took over the work for the Army at this stage, was tremendously impressed by the general feeling of sadness that pervaded the Canal Zone at the withdrawal of Mr. Stevens, whose strength had been depleted by overwork.

"I have never seen so much affection displayed for any man," said Goethals. "And if I can carry things on so as to build up a similar feeling when I get through, it will be the proudest work of my life."

In 1917 the Government called Stevens to serve as head of the American Railway Commission to Russia. The story of this period reads:

Here he assisted in the reorganization of the Trans-Siberian and Chinese Eastern railroads, which form a great railway system reaching from Vladivostok on the Pacific, to Moscow and Petrograd (now Leningrad), 5,000 miles away.

Five months after the arrival of the commission, the Russians reported that their efforts had resulted in a 20 per cent. increase in railway capacity and in greatly relieving congestion and in improving the condition and morale of the roads.

After the Armistice, an Interallied Technical Board, composed of engineers representing eight nations, was formed to take over the management of this great international trade route. Stevens was put at the head of it.

Sections of the line were guarded by troops of the different countries, and as head of this miniature league of nations—in a land rent by civil war, harassed by uncontrolled Cossack bands, surrounded by jealous factions and antagonistic nationalities—he courageously assumed his task.

After the repatriation of the Czechs was completed, and as the troops of the allied nations were recalled, the United States withdrew her soldiers. With them went the American engineers. But at the request of the Russians Stevens remained at his post. For two years longer, with the assistance of only one or two engineers, he continued to direct the operation of this vast railway system. And so, quite alone, he completed the work he had set out to do. Nothing could be more characteristic of John F. Stevens.

All these things that he has accomplished, this extraordinary engineer insists, "could have been done by any intelligent man in his place—provided he put forth the same effort," according to the *American Magazine* writer whose interview closes on this note:

"The reason that more people do not realize their dreams," he said to me, earnestly, "is because they are afraid of failure, of criticism, of tiring themselves—of everything. Yet, if they would give to any cherished undertaking all that they are, of heart and brain and strength, they would find themselves going forward to achievements undreamed of when they first set forth upon the great adventure!"

The Personal Car that is Shaping the New Trend of the Industry

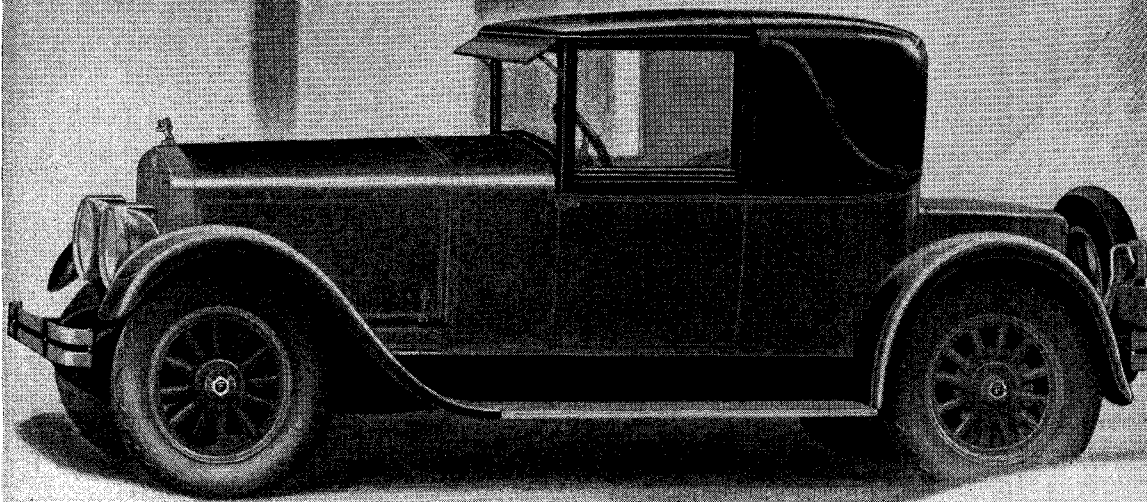
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INTRODUCED scarcely a year ago, this superb Franklin Coupé has already revolutionized personal closed car design. Its narrow steel front pillars, eliminating the "blind spot," have spread through the industry like wild-fire. Its broad 3-passenger seat has shown how to combine comfort with intimacy. Its soft leather trim has given new impetus to leather upholstery in closed cars.

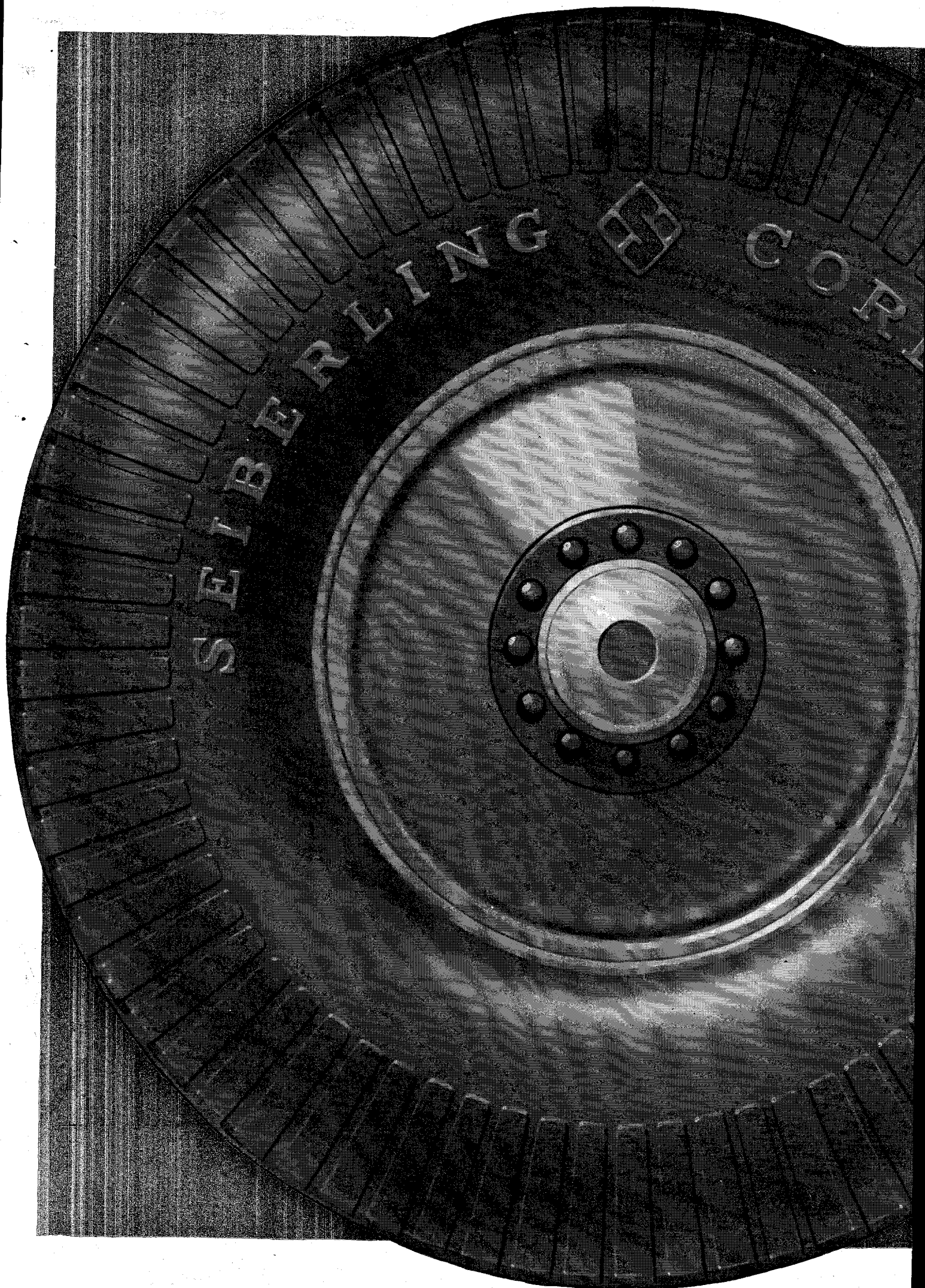
But only Franklin style and construction principles can weave these details into a whole so perfect. Only Franklin is copper-radiation air-cooled—free from trouble, powerful, economical. Only Franklin is flexibly built—easy-riding, easy to handle, confidence-inspiring. And only Franklin can cover so many miles in a day. If you want the finest, most advanced and most popular 1926 personal closed car, you will choose the Franklin Coupé.

The Coupé with concealed rumble seat is now available at \$2825. Like the standard Coupé, it comes ready for the road, completely equipped; only tax and freight are extra.

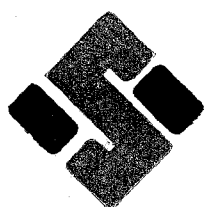
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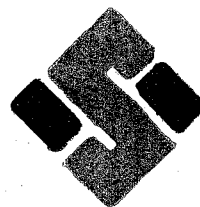
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[[A few of the hundreds of prominent motor coach lines which are using Seiberling All-Treads as part, or all, of their tire equipment, are—]]

Name of Operator	No. Busses	Name of Operator	No. Busses	Name of Operator	No. Busses
Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Co.	300	Southern Ohio Public Service Company	39	Egyptian Transportation Company	16
Estes and Glacier Parks, Colo.		Zanesville, Ohio		Marion, Ill.	
N. O. T. & L. Company	150	Santa Barbara & Suburban Railway Co.	35	Garfield-Patterson Transportation Co.	16
Akron, Ohio		Santa Barbara, Calif.		Garfield, N. J.	
Motor Transit Company	123	Central Transportation Co.	35	Peoples' Motor Coach Co.	15
Los Angeles, Calif.		Trenton, N. J.		Ann Arbor, Mich.	
Cleveland Street Railways Company	106	Blue Ridge Transportation Company	35	Towns Bus Line	15
Cleveland, Ohio		Hagerstown, Md.		Harrisonburg, Va.	
Teche Transfer Co., Inc.	86	Middlesex & Boston Street Railway Co.	33	Indiana Motor Bus Co.	15
Franklin, La.		Plymouth, Mass.		Plymouth, Ind.	
Salt Lake Transportation Company	85	Interurban Transportation Company	32	Western New York Motor Bus Lines	15
Salt Lake City, Utah		Alexandria, La.		Batavia, N. Y.	
Gary Street Railways Co.	65	Boston & Maine Transportation Co.	29	East St. Louis & Suburban Railway	14
Gary, Ind.		Boston, Mass.		St. Louis, Mo.	
Virginia Railway & Power Company	60	Indiana, Columbus & Eastern Traction Co.	28	Rawding Auto Bus Line	13
Norfolk, Va.		Springfield, Ohio		Framingham, Mass.	
Gregory Bus Lines	60	Illinois Power & Light Co.	27	Red Star Transportation Company	12
Memphis, Tenn.		Peoria, Ill., and Champaign, Ill.		Mt. Vernon, Ohio	
White Transit Co.	60	Royal Rapid Transit Co.	25	Inter-State Coach Co.	12
Plymouth, Pa.		Madison, Wisc.		Spokane, Wash.	
Safety Motor Coach Co.	55	West Towns Railway Co.	22	The Wardway, Inc.	12
Grand Rapids, Mich.		Oak Park, Ill.		Muskogee, Okla.	
United Electric Railways Company	50	Key Route Transit Co.	19	Minneapolis & St. Paul Bus Line	12
Providence, R. I.		Oakland, Calif.		Minneapolis, Minn.	
Southern Kansas Stage Lines	44	Colorado Motor Way	18	Hawkeye Stages, Inc.	11
Wichita, Kansas		Denver, Colo.		Des Moines, Ia.	
Tri-State Transit Company	43	Black-White Transportation Company	17	Coast Side Transit Co.	10
Shreveport, La.		Tulsa, Okla.		Los Angeles, Calif.	
Cincinnati Motor Bus Co.	40	Yellow Bus Line	16	Eggie Brothers	10
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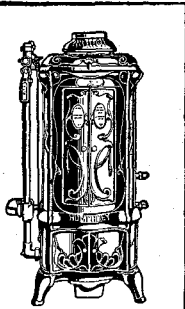
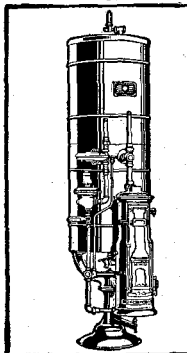
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Humphrey Type-A Automatic—heats water instantly as it flows

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THE "BLACK CURSE" OF THE OSAGES

BLACK gushing oil—heap big money—curses the Osage tribe of Indians to-day, laments a writer familiar with the facts. Murder, violence, unhappiness, run riot on the Oklahoma reservation where the stake to-day is not the old yearly dole of \$40 government money, but \$13,200 oil money per Indian! There are about 2,200 Osages in the tribe. Schemes to make them spend their money flourish; "bad men" swarm in for easy living; it has become a land of mysterious events and sudden death, as Homer Croy describes it in *Liberty*, and he tells us:

Seventeen of that little tribe of Indians have bitten the dust in the approved manner when the white man wants what he wants. They have been shot in lonely pastures, bored by steel as they sat in their automobiles, poisoned to die slowly, and dynamited as they slept in their homes—all because of the curse that has fastened itself upon the tribe.

The curse came in earnest, says Mr. Croy, in 1922, when—

Anna Brown of Gray Horse was found dead in a lone canyon on Three-Mile Creek with a bullet hole ranging downward through her head. Her skull is now in the possession of the United States Department of Justice. Everybody knew that she was wealthy in addition to the annual oil money that was pouring in to her. A feeble attempt was made to solve the mystery, and then it was dropt and not a great deal thought about it, for in that section an Indian more or less doesn't count much. There is a general feeling that the sooner they are got rid of the better.

A few weeks later Henry Roan Horse, Anna's cousin, was found dead in an automobile with a bullet hole through his head, and no clues.

The following week Charles White Horse, a relative of Anna's, was found dead in a pool of blood.

Again: George Bigheart, a strapping, husky Indian, began to feel ill and at last was taken to a hospital in Oklahoma City, protesting that a certain powerful cattleman in that section must not see him. But the cattleman insisted that he was coming to see him and George Bigheart, terrified, telephoned for his lawyer. The lawyer came, and what happened nobody knows—at least no one will tell—but the next day the Indian died, suddenly and mysteriously, frothing at the mouth.

The next day the lawyer got on the night train for Pawhuska, but he never arrived in Pawhuska. He put on his night clothes and turned out the light and got into his berth. That was the last time he was ever seen alive. The next day his body was found on the railroad right-of-way with a pistol hole through his head. A pistol shot had been fired on that train and a body pushed through a window, but no one had heard or seen. Or so they said.

Other things began to happen in that land of sudden and mysterious death, and the sinister tale has unfolded itself in startling chapters of the daily news.

There was Henry Grammer, champion rope-thrower of the world. He had aroused the enmity of powerful interests in

Oklahoma, and he knew more than he should know. One day he was out in his car driving when the steering gear became unmanageable, the car ran off a culvert, and he was killed. Certain people in that section, it is said, are handy with tools, and so another mystery was added to the growing list.

To the strangeness of it was added the fact that all these deaths occurred among Indians who had money or among whites who stood in the way of that money passing into white hands.

Living in Fairfax, Oklahoma, was a white man of the name of W. E. Smith, who had an Indian wife. One night his house suddenly leapt into the air and came down a pile of debris—dynamite. Smith and his Indian wife, who was going to receive oil money, were killed.

There was an investigation in January, says Mr. Croy, who thinks that probably there will be another "to determine why seventeen innocent Indians have gone to their happy hunting-grounds by methods that would have made Sitting Bull seem like a ministering angel of mercy." If all this is true, why aren't the guilty whites punished? he questions, and he answers, "the thing is to get witnesses."

The Government procured indictments of a wealthy rancher and a farmer, charging them specifically with the murder of Henry Roan Horse, and an additional indictment against the rancher for the alleged dynamiting of W. E. Smith's home.

More than a hundred witnesses were summoned, but they were afraid to testify.

There was a hitch in the prosecution against the rancher at the January 23 hearing, when the Federal court sustained a demurrer charging that the indictment had failed to specify whether the killing had taken place on restricted Indian land. As the jurisdiction of the Government depends on this point, a new indictment must be obtained. The government prosecutors are endeavoring to show that the accused man inspired and paid for the killing of Henry Roan Horse, W. E. Smith, and the Smith family.

In the meantime the curse goes on. Where it will end, no one knows. The Osages grow richer each year, and where there is sugar the flies collect. Indian oil protection extends to 1946, and for twenty years more the Osages will have money—that is, unless the red hills no longer spout black.

Short of murder, devious ways aplenty are used to get the Indian's money. Whites camping on the rich trail, we read, comprise schemers, crooks, floaters, "the backwash of the oil-fields, uneducated, rough men, many of whom were convicts; for the Osage country is the stamping-place of the bad men, bandits, card-sharps, former cow-punchers now looking for an easy living, gamblers, and roustabouts. Indians love to gamble—and so do most of the whites in Oklahoma."

But there is more than one way to skin a cat. The whites began to sell diamonds, jewelry, rare vases, and fine rugs and tapestries to these simple people. The whites built houses for them, and it increased the death-rate of the Indians. What the

Microscope and camera show why—



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EVEN when highly magnified, Barreled Sunlight shows a surface as smooth as satin—unbroken and non-porous.

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Moreover, the Rice Process of making this paint enables it to resist the "yellowing" tendency. It is guaranteed to remain white longer than any gloss paint or enamel, domestic or foreign, applied under the same conditions.

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Even the largest users of paint—hotels, schools, hospitals, office buildings—find Barreled Sunlight's superior qualities an actual economy. There is a saving in the labor cost of application, because Barreled Sunlight, containing no varnish, is easy to apply with brush or spray—and it covers remarkably. Once on the walls, washing takes the place of frequent, costly repainting.

* * *

YOU can get Barreled Sunlight in cans from ½ pint to 5 gallons, and in steel drums of 30 gallons' and 55 gallons' capacity. Where more than one coat is required, use Barreled Sunlight Undercoat first.

Send the coupon to obtain further information and a sample can.

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.

Factory and Main Offices
13-D DUDLEY STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

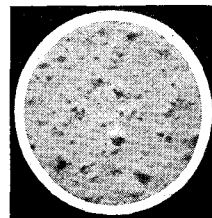
New York—Borden Bldg.
Chicago—655 Washington Blvd.
San Francisco—156 Eddy Street

Distributors in all principal cities
Retailed by over 6000 dealers

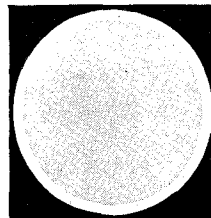
Barreled Sunlight

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

WASHING REMOVES THE DIRT BUT NOT THE PAINT

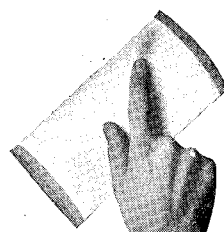


Ordinary Flat Finish
White Paint

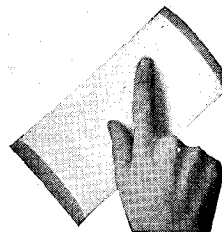


Barreled Sunlight

These photographs of paint surfaces were made through a powerful microscope. Each paint was magnified to the same high degree. The astonishing contrast shows why Barreled Sunlight is so easy to keep clean. Its surface is smooth, unbroken and non-porous. It resists dirt and washes like tile.



Ordinary Flat Finish
White Paint

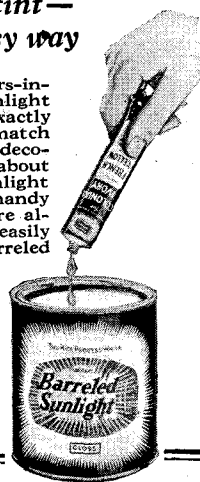


Barreled Sunlight

Run your finger over the surface of flat or egg shell paint. Note the smudge. Then rub your finger over a Barreled Sunlight surface. No smudge—because Barreled Sunlight's satin-smooth finish cannot hold dirt. Mere surface dust can be removed with a damp cloth.

*If you prefer a tint—
here's an easy way*

By simply adding colors-in-oil to Barreled Sunlight white, you can obtain exactly the tint you want to match any scheme of interior decoration. Ask your dealer about the new Barreled Sunlight Tinting Colors, in handy tubes. These colors are almost liquid, blending easily and quickly with Barreled Sunlight. In quantities of 5 gallons or over we tint to order at the factory, without extra charge.



U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.
13-D Dudley Street, Providence, R. I.

Please send me literature on the use of Barreled Sunlight in—

Check ☐ Homes ☐ Commercial Buildings
☐ Institutions ☐ Industrial Plants

Enclosed also find ten cents for a sample can of Barreled Sunlight to be mailed postpaid.

Name.....

Street.....

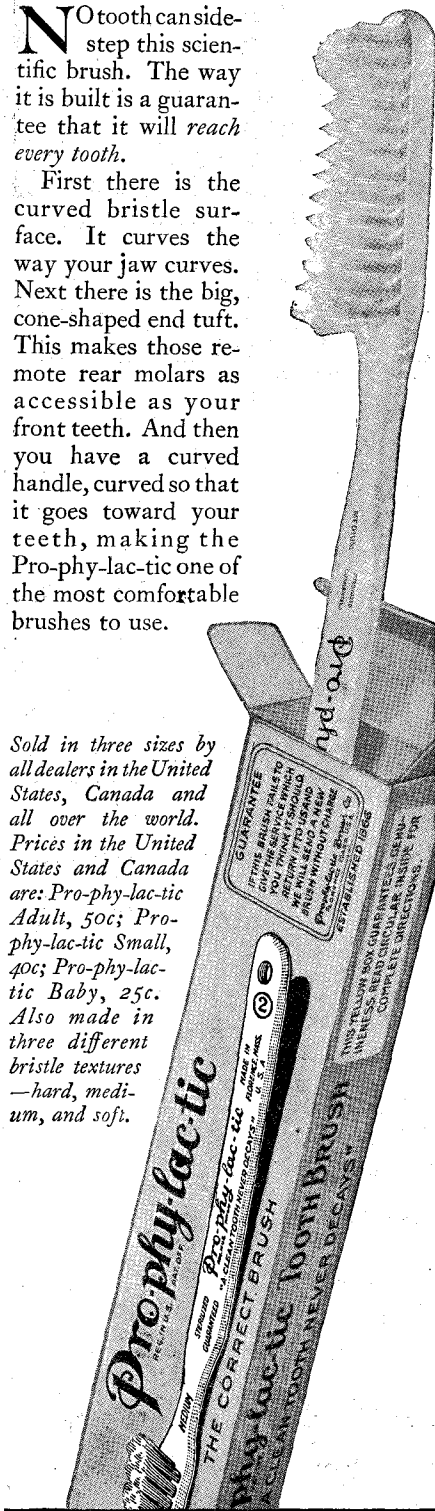
City..... State.....

Give *All* your teeth a square deal. *This brush does*

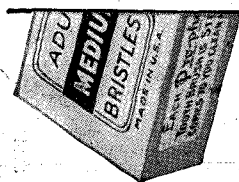
NO tooth can side-step this scientific brush. The way it is built is a guarantee that it will reach every tooth.

First there is the curved bristle surface. It curves the way your jaw curves. Next there is the big, cone-shaped end tuft. This makes those remote rear molars as accessible as your front teeth. And then you have a curved handle, curved so that it goes toward your teeth, making the Pro-phy-lac-tic one of the most comfortable brushes to use.

Sold in three sizes by all dealers in the United States, Canada and all over the world. Prices in the United States and Canada are: Pro-phy-lac-tic Adult, 50c; Pro-phy-lac-tic Small, 40c; Pro-phy-lac-tic Baby, 25c. Also made in three different bristle textures—hard, medium, and soft.



Always sold in the yellow box. Look for the hyphenated, facsimile word Pro-phy-lac-tic. This denotes the genuine.



© 1926, P. B. Co.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES Continued

Indians really wanted to do was to live outdoors, in tents; they liked to live in their village with their pets around them, their coyotes and raccoons and talking crows. The whites sold them expensive sets of knives and forks, the latest and most expensive from Fifth Avenue—and the Indians put their food in a big yellow bowl and, squatting around it in the yard, reached in and ate with their fingers, while the knives tarnished in the kitchen. I have seen them use the big cut-glass bowls the merchants had sold them to wash their vegetables in, and cloisonné vases to hold their baseball bats.

They bought pianos and talking machines. Then came the radio. The prices some of the Osages paid for radios are extraordinary.

A couple of aviators rigged up an old airplane and came to Pawhuska. They charged twenty-five dollars for five minutes' ride. The Indians lined up with the money in their hands. The airmen took them up and just before the time was up they would ask them if they wanted to ride more, and so another five minutes would go by, and then another. When the Indians came down they were amazed at how much of their money had taken wings.

And then we are told of more subtle methods of approach, devices couched in legal phraseology decorated with seals, wound around with much red tape and charged with all the white man's well-known ingenuity.

Of the institution in Oklahoma known as a guardian—a person corresponding in a way to a guardian for a minor—Mr. Croy writes:

The idea is good—but there are guardians—and guardians. Most of the guardians were selected from people immediately around the Indians, on the principle that they could keep their benevolent eyes trained on the guileless Indian and help him to spend his money to advantage. Soon the Indians, beginning to learn the ways of the white man, found that they could not buy without their guardians telling them where to buy. They must buy their automobiles where the kindly guardian said, and they must take it to be repaired to the garage he wished it taken to. But sometimes the guardian gave them the choice of two cars, or of two garages. Oh, he was most helpful! And when the car got banged about a bit, the guardian told the Indian that he would permit him to buy a new car.

Everywhere are lawyers—lawyers to the left and lawyers to the right. An interesting thing to note here is that under the old guardianship law a lawyer could be appointed to handle the estate of an Indian and he was allowed one-fourth of the estate for managing it. Last year, however, this law was set aside and legal tears were shed all over the country.

Before Mr. Croy went to Pawhuska—the so-called capital of the Osage Nation—he was told that it was a town of 8,000 and he expected to see a small, dreary one-horse town. But, on the contrary—

I was never more surprised in my life, for instead I found marble office buildings,

smart Fifth-Avenue-looking shops, and magnificent custom-built cars rushing by—prosperity is the keyword. But well it may be; for since the coming of oil \$180,000,000 has been dumped into that little town.

Then, too, there is this shady side of greedy irresponsible invasion:

The Indian girls are pretty up to a certain age, attractive creatures in spite of their white-people clothes. Rough, swearing, illiterate men came with smiles on their faces, met the Indian girls, and the trusting girls were flattered—they were being courted by white men. There would be a short, perverid romance and the Indian girls would find themselves married to these rough-drillers and rig-builders, or coming home with unwanted babies. The men got their oil money, spent it, robbed them, and then deserted them. But the girls could not go back to their tribe; they became outcasts, wanted neither by the Indians nor by the whites.

Peculiarly pathetic is the story of John Stink and his dogs, which Mr. Croy tells as an example of the "curse" that has struck the simple Osages:

John Stink was a plain, simple "blanket" Indian. One day he fell ill of smallpox. He grew worse and worse; the medicine men of the tribe came with their incantations, but John Stink sank lower. Finally he was taken outside the Indian village to die, the medicine men said their last words, and he was consigned to the Great Spirit.

But by some miracle John Stink did not die, altho deserted by his people and shunned by the whites. He lived and finally was able to walk and go about. But he could not return to his own people, because to them he was dead. Hadn't the greatest medicine men in the tribe pronounced him dead and consigned him to the Great Spirit? And he was dead in the eyes of the tribe; none of the other Indians would have anything to do with him. He could not be received back into the tribe and so he became an outcast.

John built himself a little tin hut out of oil and gasoline cans, and began to gather dogs around him; they were his only companions, and he lived for them with the passion for animals that an Indian has.

Once a week John went to Pawhuska to buy food and smoking-tobacco. One hot August day he started on the two-mile walk to Pawhuska, his dogs leaping and running about him. A mad-dog scare had broken out in Pawhuska and the constable was to be paid for each dog that he killed. He spied John Stink moving along the burning road with his rich argosy, and descended upon them with his popping pistol. At first, amazed and incredulous, the Indian begged the constable not to harm his pets—he would take them back to the country immediately, he promised. But only the popping pistol replied.

As one after another of his dogs lay twitching in the dust, John Stink almost went mad. At last there was only one dog left and it ran frightened and cowering under the porch of a house. Getting down on his knees, the constable poked the pistol between the slats and again nobly discharged his duty. But the dog was not quite dead. John Stink, now cursing the whites, picked up his last dog and started for his little tin cabin. But it died in his arms.

Since that experience John has hated all white men. He now lives in solitude, speaking to no one—a lonesome, bitter, rich man with an income of \$13,200 a year.

WHITE TEETH—*beautifully polished and safe from decay*

How your salivary glands can be made to keep your teeth in perfect condition

THE TEETH you admire can be yours. White and shining, healthy teeth.

Cleansed and protected by nature's own method.

Nature intended the alkaline fluids of your salivary glands to neutralize the mouth acids as they form. But today, in spite of careful brushing, your teeth decay because your salivary glands are no longer doing their work.

Modern soft food does not give them enough exercise. Their normal, full flow has decreased until it is no longer sufficient to counteract the acids of decay.



Teeth white and gleaming . . . a charming smile—you can have these with Pebeco

In "The Prevention of Dental Caries and Oral Sepsis," the greatest dental authority today says, "Some substance which is a salivary stimulant should be used in order to promote and educate the activity of the salivary glands."

It is only recently that dental authorities have known this fundamental cause of modern tooth

decay and have discovered a way to restore the protective function of your salivary glands. Today you can use a tooth paste that gently stimulates your salivary glands to flow normally again.

Pebeco keeps glands active, teeth white and safe

PEBECO is a safe, marvelously effective salivary stimulant. Its effect is accomplished by promoting the flow of your natural, alkaline saliva.

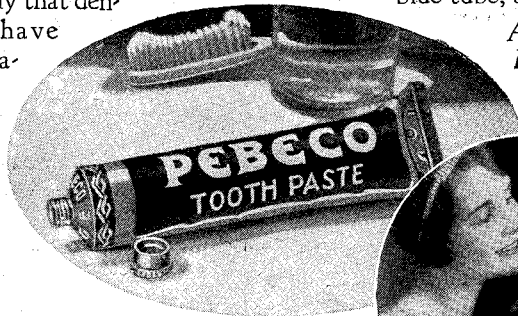
As soon as Pebeco enters your mouth your salivary glands secrete more freely. With regular daily use Pebeco entirely restores the normal, protective action of your glands. Their alkaline fluids bathe your teeth day and night, preventing the formation of bacterial plaques or film. *The acids of decay are neutralized as fast as they form.*

Pebeco polishes beautifully. It keeps your gums clean and stimulated, your whole mouth healthy.

Do not let your teeth grow dull and decay. Learn to cleanse and protect them by nature's own method. Send today for a ten days' trial of Pebeco.

Made only by Pebeco, Inc., for Lehn & Fink, Inc., Sole Distributors. In the blue tube, all druggists.

*A Division of
Lehn & Fink
Products
Company.*



Every smile shows your teeth—are you proud of them?

Free Offer

Send coupon today for free generous tube

LEHN & FINK, Inc., Dept. G-50, Bloomfield, N. J.
Send free your new large sample tube of Pebeco Tooth Paste.

PRINT PLAINLY IN PENCIL

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....



Pebeco keeps your salivary glands active—your teeth white

CANADA'S "GREATEST" GOLD STRIKE?

THROUGH a yapping and wailing chorus of dogs—huskies and nondescripts—rings another sound, "almost as incessant and of supreme significance"; and this is "the unmistakable tapping of steel upon rock." It explains this whole northland spectacle, writes E. Paul Reading from Red Lake, Ontario, the scene of Canada's "greatest" gold strike, because "it is the noise of the samplers, patiently chiseling channels across the wide land of quartz where Lorne Howie last summer struck gold." The chips as they fly are carefully collected, "religiously sequestered in small canvas bags and labeled for the assayer." As each little sack is filled, "a number scrawled on the rock in red paint marks the spot where its contents have been taken."

In presenting this copyrighted dispatch from Red Lake, the *Washington Star* tells us that its writer rushed into Red Lake, a distance of 150 miles from Railhead, beating all other press correspondents. "This dispatch was sent out by dog-team the day after his arrival," adds the editorial announcement. And what sort of place is Red Lake, which requires such labors to reach it? Here is Mr. Reading's answer:

Tucked snugly in one corner of a bay, near the outlet of this straggling sheet of frozen water is a cluster of tents. They are pitched on hastily constructed log cribs and roughly floored with hewn spruce. Through the roof of each a section of rusty stove-pipe thrusts itself at a rakish angle, belching white wood-smoke that rises straight upward in the frosty atmosphere.

One of the tents bears above its flaps the end of a packing-case bearing in staggering black letters the portentous legend, "Mining Recorder's Office." Another, tho it does not yet boast a sign, is a provincial police post; a third is the "office," and a fourth the cook tent, this last perhaps the most important of all, for hunger gnaws unceasingly in the cold.

To the little poplar trees that stud the shore a legion of dogs are chained—huskies, collie curs, nondescript mongrels of intricate ancestry, fish-eaters—the uncivilized and unrequited slaves of a harsh régime. They fill the air with doleful sound, the collies yelping shrilly, the huskies, unable to bark, rousing the echoes with that wailing ululation that resembles the cry of neither dog nor wolf, but is the song of the wolf-dog alone.

Mining history is being written, and these are the characters that record it, for the Howie claims, now the property of the Howie Gold Syndicate, are the focus of the greatest gold-rush Canada has seen in a score of years, and this desolated community assures itself that it is to form the nucleus of a great camp.

The news of the strike leaked out last autumn, later on came the news that it "looked big," and sourdough and chechahco hit the trail. Some of them have staked and gone, congratulating themselves that they were in early, the tents of others are scattered around the shores of the lake, no one knows how far, and many others still are struggling over the trail from Hudson on the 130-mile journey, which I have just completed.

Regarding the assumed richness of the vein, this correspondent writes with an enthusiasm which, perhaps, prospective adventurers should interpret with a liberal discount, pending positive results. He exclaims:

This will be a stampede probably unequaled since the Klondike. Already I have seen and heard enough to convince me of that. It will not assume its full proportions until the spring break-up clears the way for further prospecting. But it will come. Peculiar conditions point to it. Assays on the properties now being tested have shown extraordinary values and surprising consistency. On the main vein, which strikes roughly northeast and southwest, you can pick up samples bearing free gold, little glittering specks that permeate the quartz, right across on a width of twenty, forty, and even sixty, feet.

The excitement aroused by the Millhollinger gold mine's wonderful vein in 1911 shrinks in comparison. The formation that carries this Red Lake lead has been traced for thirty miles across country, and one prospector who staked here on silver three years ago told me he had followed it all the way from the Manitoba border, fifty miles away. It is identical in character with some of the Porcupine Belt, but Porcupine offered no such temptations to the prospector, for the outcrops here stand well out of the ground. Their surface indications are phenomenal.

Great lakes and rivers make summer travel easy and rapid. For ten miles to the east, and nearly as far west, the country is staked solid, and the peculiar thing is that practically all of the claims have yet to be prospected.

If the anticipations of the mining men here are fulfilled, there will be fresh discoveries elsewhere in spring and fresh belts to be staked, in a zone of possible gold-bearing rock nearly ten miles wide and thirty long. At present interest centers in East Bay, the northeast arm, the lake, which is sixteen miles away but in line with the "strike" of Lorne Howie's lead.

So far the sourdough has had his innings. A census of Red Lake's floating population this winter would have read like a map of the original porcupine staking, with the name of Alex Gillies, who discovered the Hollinger, at the head of the list. Gillies has been in charge of development work on the Howie claims. He is quite unassuming and cautious in his statements, but does not conceal his faith in this new camp.

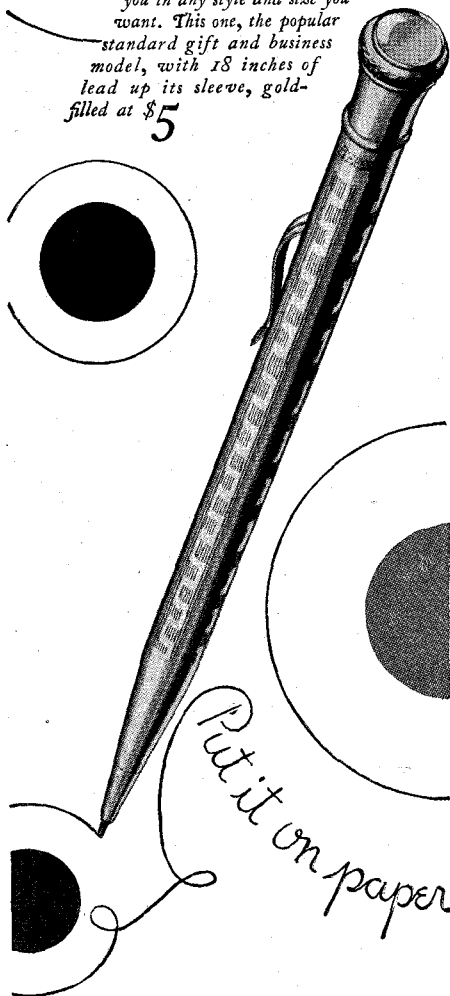
"It undoubtedly looks promising," he told me.

"More so than Hollinger did on the surface?" I asked.

"Well, it is quite a different sort of formation. On the Hollinger we had gold everywhere, this is one lead, but bigger than Hollinger. It has certainly the best surface showings I have seen since I staked those claims in Porcupine," he answered.

John Hammell, chairman of the Howie Red Lake Syndicate, goes farther. He is not lacking in experience, for he has the development of four or five successful mines to his credit, and he declares outright that the surface showings at Red Lake are the most encouraging he has ever seen. "This and the Flin Flon are the only two discoveries I have ever examined that left no room for doubt," he said. "I shall not be surprised if this proves to be the greatest gold-field we have ever had in Canada."

There's an Eversharp for you in any style and size you want. This one, the popular standard gift and business model, with 18 inches of lead up its sleeve, gold-filled at \$5



Put it on paper

Write rings around the other fellow—be the handy man with the pencil.

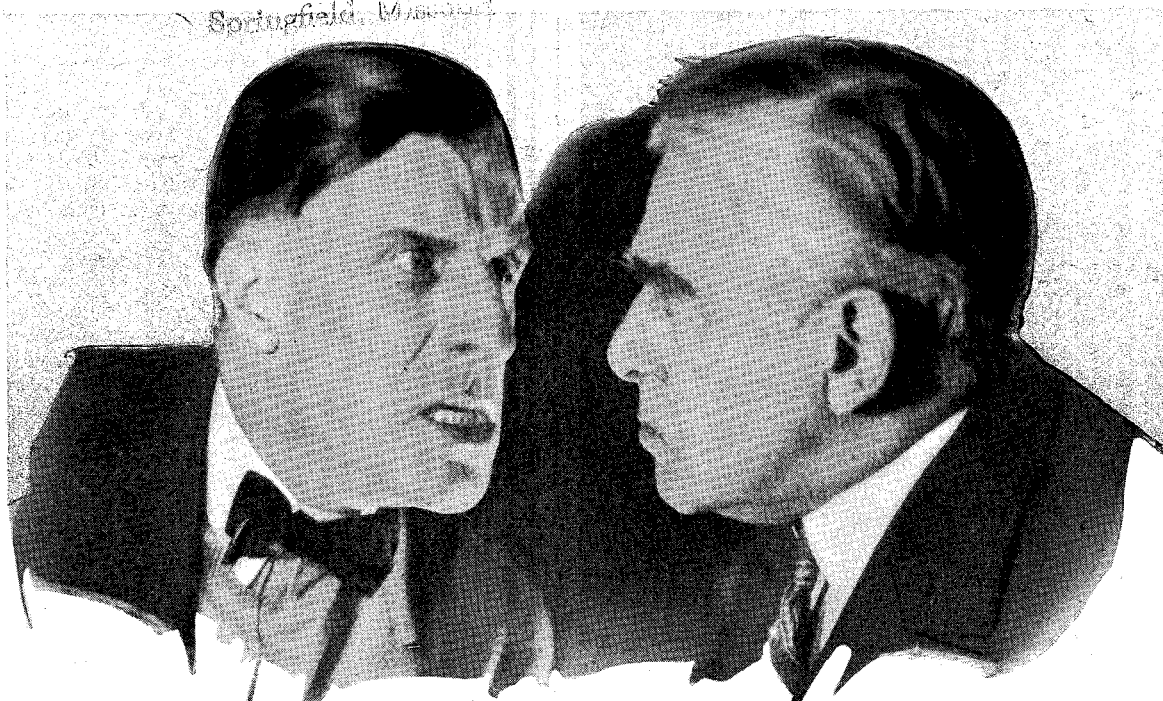
Get your thoughts down for other men to see—and to act upon.

Be the ready one who in the pinch says, "Do it thus and so."

PUT IT ON PAPER!

Success waits on the man who keeps in line with his thinking that first friend of an active brain,

EVERSHARP
the name is on the pencil



“I *DID*” “No, you *DIDN'T*” “I *think* I did”

Arguments, alibis, and blunders are prevented
by the use of printed forms

WHEN you give an order or make a promise orally there is memory alone to trust after the sound of your voice dies away.

Even if your memory is good, the other man's may not be. Put your instructions and make your promises in writing. Then you have a record and a reminder, a thing that is clear, specific, unarguable.

Conveniently printed forms—memo blanks, requisitions, orders, work sheets, and the like—save endless writing, prevent countless errors, and get things done in the right way at the right time.

Printed forms are the evidence of efficient business, the results of efficient business, the cause of efficient business. Their importance warrants that the right paper be used for them—paper that is strong, properly surfaced, standard in quality, and reasonable in price—paper that comes in a

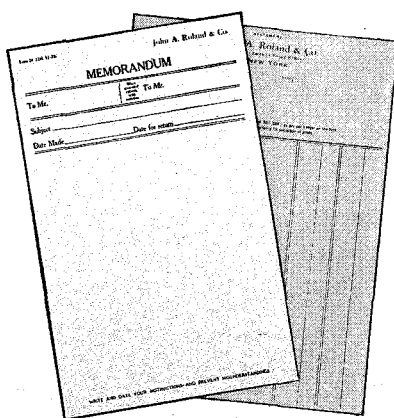
variety of colors and is quickly available when needed.

Those characteristics have brought Hammermill Bond into constant use for printed forms and letterheads by progressive business houses in every section of the country.

Printers know Hammermill Bond and like it, and can supply it without delay in twelve colors and white. Many carry it in stock.

No purchasing agent has to explain why he specified Hammermill Bond. It is a time-tested and recognized sign of economy and efficiency.

Let us send you our Working Kit of printed forms and samples of Hammermill Bond. There will be no charge, but please write on your business letterhead. Hammermill Paper Company, Erie, Pennsylvania.



HAMMERMILL BOND

The Utility Business Paper

Ask any stationer for National Loose Leaf Ledger Sheets and Business Forms made of Hammermill Ledger. Hammermill Ledger is made in the same mill as Hammermill Bond and with the same high standard of quality and uniformity.

Left-over ham will become perfectly delicious if you follow this unusual recipe

HAM MOUSSE (Six Servings)

$\frac{3}{4}$ envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water $\frac{1}{2}$ cup hot water
 2 cups chopped, cold boiled ham,
 chicken or other meats
 Few grains cayenne
 1 teaspoonful mixed mustard
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup heavy cream or evaporated milk
 Soak gelatine in cold water and dis-
 solve in hot water, and add to chopped
 or ground ham; when cold add must-
 ard, cayenne, and cream, beaten until
 stiff. Turn into a mold, first dipped in
 cold water. Chill, remove from mold to
 serving dish, and garnish with parsley.

THIS is just one of the ways
 in which Knox Gelatine can
 be used to make "left-overs" at-
 tractive.

The economy of Knox Sparkling
 Gelatine is equalled only by the
 variety of its uses. One package will
 make four different salads or des-
 serts—each enough for six people.

KNOX

SPARKLING GELATINE

"The Highest Quality for Health"

With a box of Knox Sparkling Gelatine,
 and Mrs. Knox's recipe books—you
 can be sure always of serving appetizing
 attractive foods. Both books will be
 sent on receipt of your grocer's name,
 and 4c for postage.

Charles B. Knox Gelatine Co.
 121 Knox Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.



Both packages contain the same quantity and
 quality of plain Sparkling Granulated Gelatine,
 but the "Acidulated" package has in it an extra
 envelope containing lemon flavoring, that is not
 mixed with the gelatine.

DID WILSON KNOW 62,210 WORDS?

AS we are told that the range of a man's
 vocabulary depends on his occupa-
 tion, it seems fitting that the man whose
 job it was to be President of a hundred
 million or more people during a critical
 period, when there was much to be said as
 well as done, should have had an exception-
 ally large number of words at his command.
 But how is the total computed? We are
 told that "in the seventy-five speeches
 President Wilson address to the people
 of America between the years 1913 and
 1918, he made use of 6,221 different words";
 but this, adds the chronicler, "does not by
 any means reflect the total vocabulary at
 his command." Whereupon we are bidden
 to compare Woodrow Wilson's literary
 works—"The State," "Congressional Gov-
 ernment" and "History of the United
 States"—with the list of 6,221 words used
 in those speeches, and be convinced that
 the total "may easily be multiplied by
 ten—62,210." Of course, readers who are
 slaves to accuracy may prefer to do the
 counting themselves.

On the other hand, we learn that Shake-
 speare said all that he had to say in 24,000
 words. However, remarks Carol Bird in
 the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Shake-
 speare's apologist for a limited vocabulary
 exclaims, "What did he not achieve with
 them!" Reporting an interview with Dr.
 Frank H. Vizetelly, the writer quotes that
 indefatigable lexicographer as saying:

"Milton used 13,000 different words in
 his verse, and in his state papers many
 more that have not been computed. Had
 Shakespeare lived in our time, he would
 have advanced with our progress, and the
 strength of his vocabulary would have been
 double the number of words he used. But
 remember that many of Shakespeare's
 words are now archaic. As one of my good
 friends from Troy has reminded me, many
 words fell into disuse when archery gave
 way to the gun, and things which were very
 useful when knighthood was in flower even-
 tually were discarded.

"The passing of the tournament and
 jousts witnessed the burial of a large col-
 lection of medieval terms, even as the pass-
 ing of armor did the same. When falconry
 became a dead sport, its specific vocabulary
 was soon forgotten. Alchemy and super-
 stition had a host of friends, but with the
 advance of our culture their lingo has been
 driven out of existence.

"Take the man of law, also as an excep-
 tion, and what do we find? That the most
 popular of law dictionaries list approxi-
 mately 13,000 terms peculiar to the legal
 profession, and comprehensive as the law
 itself may be, it does not in general embrace
 the vocabulary of the home, for which add
 10,000 words, or 23,000 in all."

And here the writer pauses to remark:

While the compilation of dictionaries
 may seem a ponderous business to some, to
 lovers of words it is the job of jobs! To Dr.
 Vizetelly, who has been working with words
 since his youth, it must be a glad and gay
 business. For he is a man of buoyant
 spirits, an optimist, full of fun and full of
 laugh. Even if you meet him on a day and
 at an hour which would seem far from
 propitious—the occasion of breaking in a

stiff pair of shoes—he is all good nature and
 willingness to discuss words with you.
 Words! Dr. Vizetelly thinks and talks and
 lives words. Even the bright brown new
 shoes mean, in addition to a pinch, a col-
 lection of words to him. Leather. Vamps.
 Counter. Laces. Eyelets. Tanning. Toe.
 Stitching.

When you meet him, you hurl at him a
 leading question: How many words are
 there in the English language? And almost
 immediately he is off on the all-absorbing
 subject of combinations of vowels and con-
 sonants.

"No one knows how many words there
 are in American speech or in the English
 language, and no one ever will know, for no
 one can compute them," he says, "not even
 the 2,000 aides who helped the English
 Philological Society to compute the words
 for their New English Dictionary, edited by
 Dr. Murray—any more than one can com-
 pute how many grains of sand there are on
 the seashore, how many stars there are in
 the firmament or how many drops of water
 there are in the seven seas.

"As to how many a worker in words may
 know is another matter, but is one that has
 not yet been computed. In the making of
 dictionaries many thousands of terms more
 than are actually included in the works
 themselves come before the attention of the
 editors in charge. In my own case, more
 than 515,000 words have been brought to
 my attention in one way or another during
 the last fifteen years. Do I know them all?

"Well, I have an intimate knowledge of
 some, friendships with many, a nodding
 acquaintance with more, and some famili-
 arity with the vernacular, colloquial and
 slang.

"Intelligent artisans have a vocabulary
 of not fewer than 5,000 words, while edu-
 cated persons—churchmen, doctors, law-
 yers, teachers, etc.—are familiar with, if
 they do not use, from 8,000 to 10,000 words,
 and many more. Consider first the term
 'business man.' The Standard Dictionary
 interprets the words as 'one engaged in
 mercantile pursuits or transactions,' and
 these pursuits embrace many occupations:
 rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief, to
 the doctor, lawyer, merchant chief, includ-
 ing also the tinker, the tailor, the soldier
 and the sailor. Well, which of these does
 the 'average business man' mean?

"The little man who sells roasted chest-
 nuts on the street-corner does not need cor-
 respondence and may not use more than
 200 words in conducting his business.

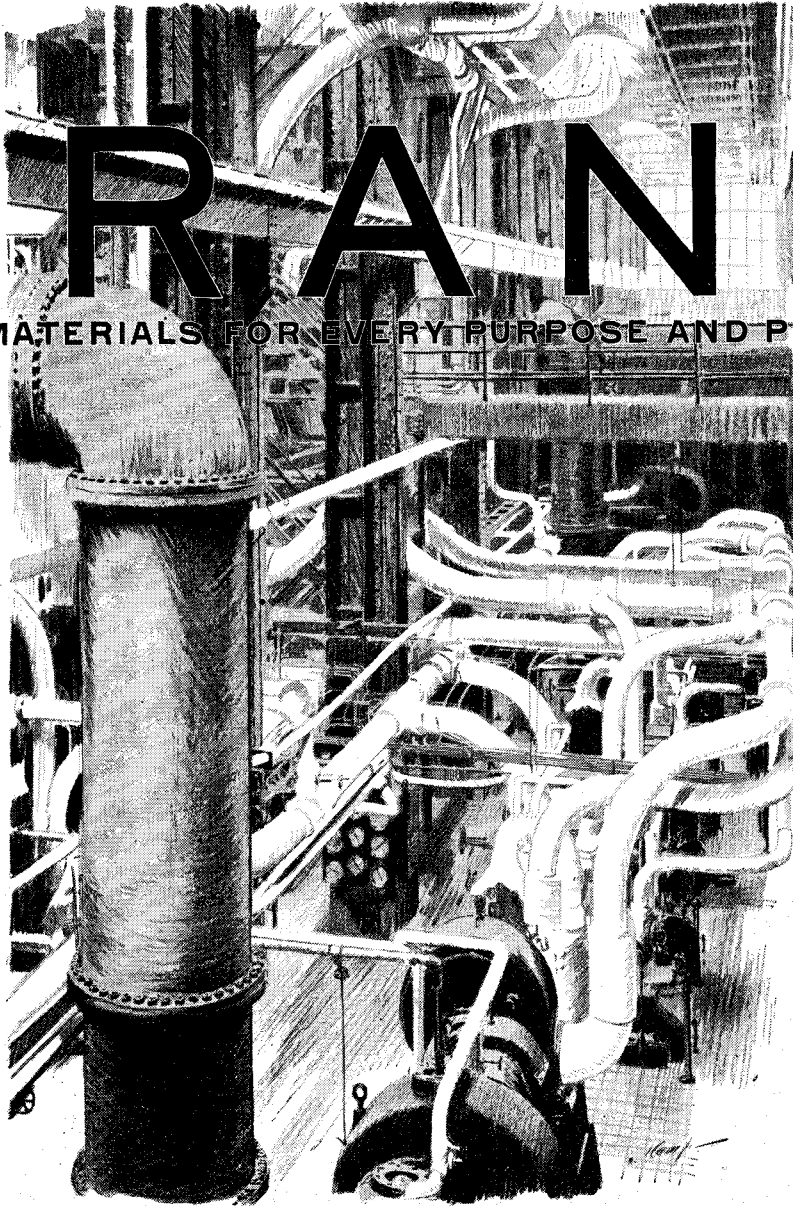
"Dr. John C. French, of Johns Hopkins
 University, said a year ago that the average
 man in business knows about 50,000 words.
 I do not know any one which the character-
 ization 'average business man' would fit
 who commands 50,000 words or anything
 like it. The highly educated American
 business or professional man—a captain of
 industry, a physician, a minister or a lawyer
 —may command such a vocabulary, but
 the average man in business—and I take
 him to be a salesman—if he commands
 10,000 words may be said to have a full
 vocabulary.

"The department of psychology of one
 of our learned bodies recently investigated
 the matter of vocabulary acquisition, and
 disclosed the fact that the average child
 of from four to five years of age makes use
 of 1,700 words. In its first year the child
 acquired a vocabulary of from ten to
 twenty words. During its second year,
 this total was increased to 300 or 400
 words, depending entirely upon environ-
 ment."

. . . CRANE VALVES . . .

CRANE

PIPING MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND PRESSURE



No valve is too small to need long lasting Crane quality

A view of the efficiently equipped pump room in the new High Bridge Station of The Northern States Power Co., at St. Paul, Minn. Operated by the Byllesby Engineering and Management Corporation. Crane valves, fittings, and piping used exclusively

Where one pound of coal now does the work of three

THE power engineers of the electrical industry may well be proud of their achievement. As costs have risen, they have forced steam pressures and temperatures up, to keep the cost of current down. Now they produce as much electricity from one pound of coal as was formerly made from three.

This great fuel economy resulting from high pressure and superheat depends on safe piping materials. The ability of Crane Co. to supply valves and fittings for these new demands is based on pioneer research, which determined the behavior of metals under stress. It is grounded on foundry

experience that began in 1855. It is assured by chemical control of raw materials, by correct design and engineering, by unbiased testing.

With such knowledge and care, Crane builds valves for all purposes and pressures, in every wanted size; valves that accurately fit all modern needs: a faucet for the kitchen sink, a control for the radiator, a pop for the locomotive, an exhaust relief for the power plant, a giant control for the city water main. These and over 4300 other types and sizes are the valves that Crane makes to serve every requirement of industry and the home, to give you safety, dependability, and economy.

CRANE CO., GENERAL OFFICES, 836 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO

Branches and Sales Offices in One Hundred and Fifty-five Cities

National Exhibit Rooms: Chicago, New York, Atlantic City, San Francisco and Montreal
Works: Chicago, Bridgeport, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Trenton, Montreal and St. Johns, Que.

CRANE EXPORT CORPORATION: NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO CITY, SHANGHAI

CRANE LIMITED: CRANE BUILDING, 386 BEAVER HALL SQUARE, MONTREAL

CRANE-BENNETT, LTD., LONDON

CIE CRANE: PARIS, BRUSSELS

UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES



Tapping a Rubber Tree on a U.S. Rubber Company Plantation

THE U. S. RUBBER COMPANY NOW OWNS OVER 7,000,000 RUBBER TREES—MORE THAN 5,000,000 OF THEM ARE ALREADY PRODUCING RUBBER FOR U. S. TIRES, AND 20,000 EMPLOYEES ARE ENGAGED IN CARING FOR THEM.



A New Kind of ADVERTISING

During 1926, the makers of United States Tires will publish what they hope will prove the most helpful series of advertisements on tires ever printed. Conventional advertising forms and statements will be discarded. In their place direct questions such as any motorist might ask about United States Tires will be specifically answered. They will be questions that have passed in and out of your mind, no doubt, ever since you have been a car owner. No one will be able to read this series, either in whole or part, without knowing more about rubber and tires than he ever knew before. Do not miss reading the U. S. TIRE advertisements in newspapers and magazines from now on. They are for the benefit of every car owner, whether he rides on United States Tires or other makes.

United States



Rubber Company

Trade Mark

UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES

Questions and Answers on the American Rubber Supply and Automobile Tires

BRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

Q—Where does America get its rubber?

A—The only important source of rubber for all the world is the rubber plantations in the Far Eastern possessions of Great Britain and Holland.

Q—Is America represented among the Far Eastern rubber planters?

A—Yes, the largest of all these Far Eastern plantations is owned and operated by the UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.

Q—Do the United States Rubber Company Plantations produce any considerable quantity of rubber?

A—Yes, they produced 20,000,000 lbs. of rubber in 1925, and in the next few years the output will be increased about 75%.

Q—Then the growing of rubber by Americans for Americans is not a new thing?

A—No. As far back as 1903, the United States Rubber Company formed the conviction that it should own and operate rubber plantations in proportion to its requirements of crude rubber. In 1909 this Company acquired their vast tracts of ideal rubber growing land in Sumatra and Malaya. The jungle was cleared off. Docks, railroads, and motor roads were built, and fine young rubber seedlings were planted, cultivated and brought into bearing.

Q—How large are the U. S. Rubber Company Plantations today?

A—The U. S. Rubber Company Plantations now comprise about 136,000 acres, with over 7,000,000 rubber trees, sixty miles of narrow-gauge railway, and 200 miles of motor roads. They give employment to 20,000 people.

Q—What does all this mean to me as a buyer and user of United States Tires?

A—The United States Rubber Company Plantations and their results have brought many benefits to every user of U. S. Rubber products of all kinds. For instance:

1. LATEX-TREATED WEB CORD, one of the outstanding major improvements in tire-building, announced by this Company in 1922.

2. SPRAYED RUBBER, the new standard of purity in crude rubber, of direct benefit to every user of any U. S. Rubber product.

3. IN ADDITION, during the past 17 years, the U. S. Rubber Company Plantation Experts have conducted thousands of successful researches into improving rubber by improving the rubber trees. Their methods of selecting rubber seedlings, of grafting and budding, of preparing the soil, of planting, of fertilizing, cultivating and tending the trees have almost revolutionized rubber growing. The Company's plantation headquarters at Kisaran are recognized as the center of scientific rubber culture, and as such are visited by rubber planters from all over the East.

Q—What is Latex-treated Web Cord?

A—This is new cord structure for cord tires, combining maximum strength with maximum flexibility. QUESTIONS and ANSWERS ON LATEX-TREATED WEB CORD will be published shortly.

Q—What is Sprayed Rubber?

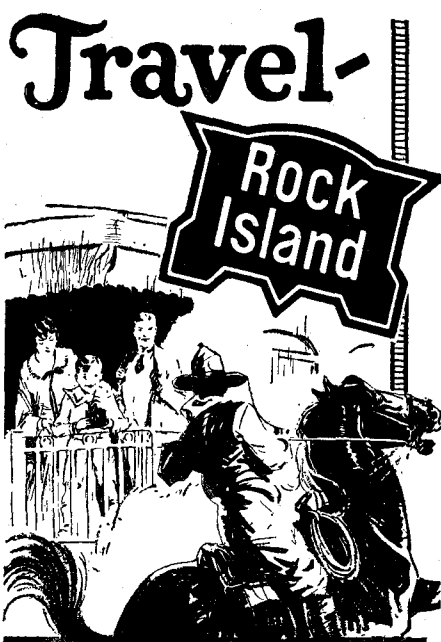
A—Sprayed Rubber is the new pure rubber. It is free from both acid and smoke. QUESTIONS and ANSWERS ON SPRAYED RUBBER will also be published at an early date.

Q—Will America ever be reasonably independent in its rubber supply?

A—Probably so, in the course of time. For instance, the U. S. Rubber Company Plantations will probably yield 15 per cent more rubber in 1926 than in the past year. Every year more rubber trees come into production; and as trees grow older, they yield more abundantly. It takes from 5 to 7 years from the clearing of the ground to bring a rubber plantation into bearing. For several years to come, the U. S. Rubber Company Plantations will be the only important American-owned source of rubber.



UNITED STATES ROYAL CORD BALLOON



Life's best investment

YOUR memories are investments for a lifetime. Obey that impulse, build now, not only for the joy of today but for the happy recollections of the years to come. See scenic America. You can do it this summer in one low-fare tour.

Get the magic of the mountains from the peaks, canyons, glaciers of the Colorado Rockies. Bear away mental pictures of Yellowstone's weird region of geysers, boiling springs and friendly wild animals. Store away impressions of California's eternal spring, its palms, old missions and giant trees, the Golden strand of the whole Pacific Coast. Stop at El Paso for a day—visit Old Mexico.

Plan your tour via Rock Island Lines—route of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED and COLORADO FLYER to Colorado—all Pullman GOLDEN STATE LIMITED and MEMPHIS-CALIFORNIAN to California. Dining car for all meals. Other fast Rock Island trains on convenient schedules.

Choice of routes. Go one way; return another. Stop over anywhere.

Rock Island Complete Travel Service
Bureaus in all principal cities.
Mail this coupon.

Mr. L.M. Allen, V.P. and P.T.M.
Rock Island Lines
730a La Salle Street Station, Chicago

Please mail me, without charge, your publication on

☐ California ☐ Colorado ☐ Yellowstone

Check the book or books you desire.

HOW OFTEN DOES THE WEATHER MAN MISS?

WHILE the United States Weather Bureau has "taken over short-range forecasting from the corner-store rheumatic and the patent-medicine almanac," it is not for the present "competing with cure-all literature in long-distance prophecy." There was a time, we are reminded by a writer in the *Kansas City Star*, when the "weather prophet" furnished almost as many jokes as the mother-in-law. But in those days "the science of forecasting and its equipment had not emerged from the experimental stage." It often dodged behind the ambiguous language of the oracle: "Clear with possibly unsettled conditions." And the writer, F. S. Tisdale, calls our attention to a fact which some of us may not have noticed:

It probably has been a long time since you heard a joke on the weather man. The patient observers in the weather bureau in Washington, the two hundred stations which report to them, the instruments which gage the wind and weigh the air, are constantly narrowing the average of mistakes.

"Do you ever miss big storms?" I asked James H. Kimball, meteorologist of the New York weather bureau; "the Galveston storm, for instance?"

"The Galveston storm was foretold long before it hit the city," was the answer. "I don't suppose we have missed a hurricane forecast in twenty years. The big storms are the easiest to chart. They advertise their coming in many different ways. Our observers watch their formation and report their intentions. What we can't do is narrow our reports to small localities. I had to admit to a theatrical man the other day that I could not tell him whether the weather would be fair at Broadway and Forty-second Street, the following evening."

Storms have certain notorious breeding places. The West Indies are headquarters for those violent disturbances which periodically ravage the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. Stations on the islands and hundreds of ships report by wireless, so that adequate advance notices of these hurricanes are given.

Texas is a long way from New York City, but meteorologically it is a close neighbor. Most of the big snow-storms that hit New York originate in Texas. Snow is a most serious question in the congested metropolis. A two-inch fall is disregarded; it is packed down and will disappear of itself. But a four-inch fall is a catastrophe. It paralyzes surface traffic, hinders the movement of fire apparatus and interferes in a hundred ways with the busy life of the city.

The great question when snow comes is to know whether it is going to be a two-inch fall or a four-inch fall. In the first instance, they let it snow; in the second, the city departments mobilize their forces and make every effort to keep pace with the storm. The weather bureau keeps a wary eye on the snow prospects.

When a collection of light, warm air with much moisture in it forms above the wide, open spaces of the Lone Star State, New York must beware. The bureau informs the city departments when this threat starts northeastward. If the condition continues, the warning is:

"Heavy snow coming. Get out everything you have!"

The city departments make feverish preparations for the battle. Extra trucks and wagons are engaged; labor is recruited—much of it from the derelicts on the park benches. As soon as the first flakes appear men are busy shoveling them into wagons. When the weather man says the fall will be light, the New York taxpayer is saved the expense of this preparation.

As weather forecasting has become a more exact science its field of usefulness has expanded. Its greatest value does not lie in warning people of spectacular storms; it is more important as a day-to-day factor in the life and business of the nation. In many commercial lines foreknowledge of the weather is not merely good policy—it is an absolute necessity.

Mr. Tisdale cites the banana as an example. The banana is a native of the tropics and is "so temperamental that it must be handled with extreme care." In fact—

In shipping it must be kept at a temperature between 58 and 65. Anything below that chills the fruit; anything above that causes overripening. As if that were not enough of a problem, the bananas generate a heat of their own when they are placed in cars.

Add to these factors the changes in weather and one wonders how Mike down at the corner ever receives his bunches in that golden condition.

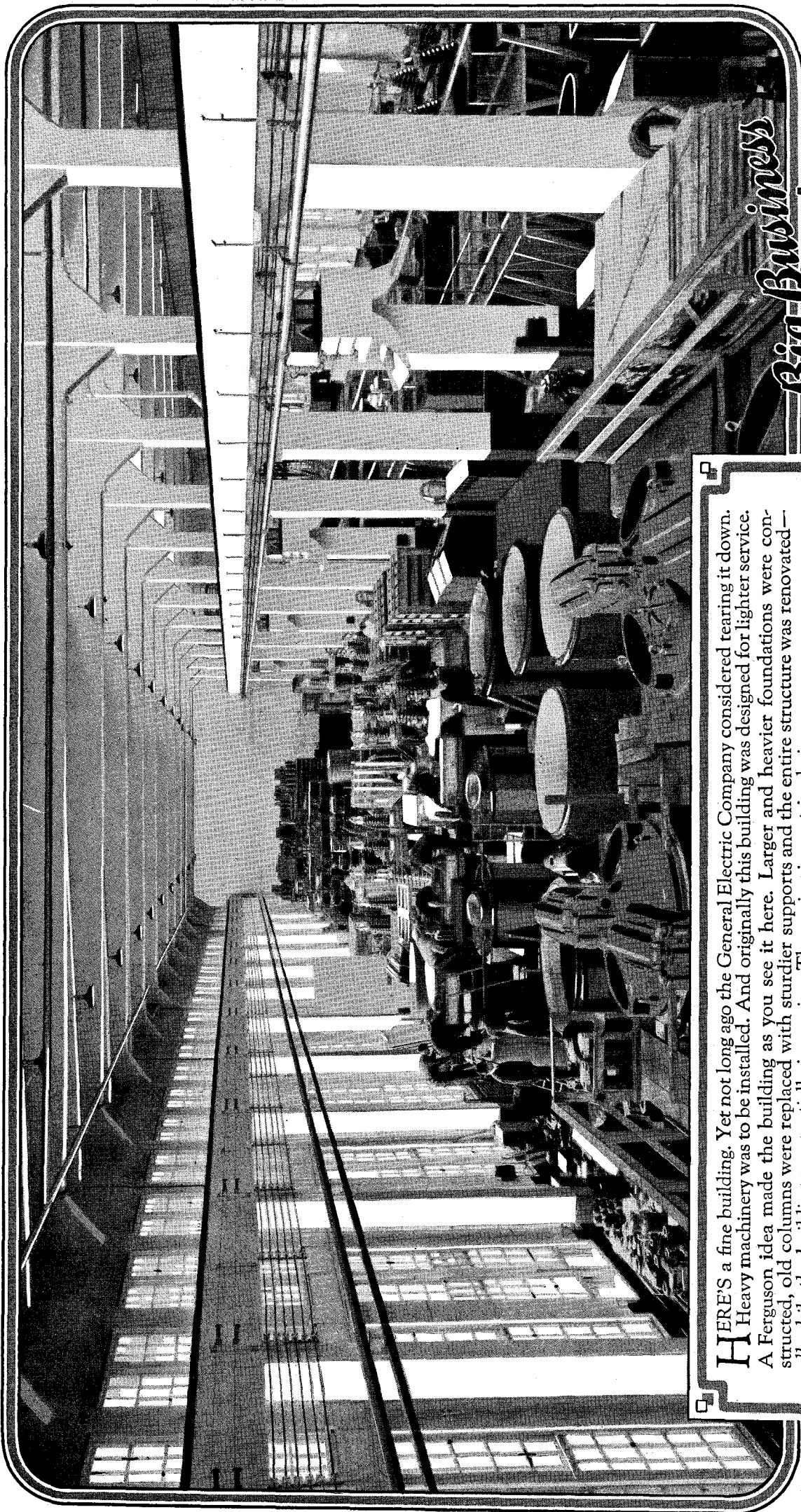
A fruit steamer fresh from the warmth of the Gulf Stream unloads bananas in New York on a clear day. In being shipped across the mountains they encounter a snow-storm and reach Pittsburgh while a cold rain is falling. These hazards must be known so that the icing and ventilation can be adjusted to meet them. The United Fruit Company is a constant patron of the weather bureau. Every day they call up to ask: "What will the weather be at Pocono Mountain to-morrow morning?"

Pocono Mountain is a Pennsylvania peak that marks the extreme cold point to be guarded against on certain routes. The weather bureau is able to tell within 5 degrees what a thermometer will register on the mountain. When conditions are favorable they forecast within a single degree.

The weather bureau costs the American taxpayer about two million dollars a year. It would be interesting to see a total of what is saved to the country annually by forecasts. Probably it runs into the billions. Since farming is betting against the elements, the farmer receives the greatest benefits from a foreknowledge of the weather. A few examples will show what vast sums have been saved to growers—and, incidentally, to consumers—by government warnings.

Years ago it was estimated that something like one million dollars was saved to New York City daily through the use of weather-bureau forecasts in handling vegetables, fruits, meats, and so forth. Since then the city has grown so much and the dollar has waned so much that it is safe to figure two million dollars as the present daily saving.

During a cold wave California fruit valued at fourteen million dollars was saved by the bureau's timely warnings. Rain predictions are vital to the raisin-growers of the same State. The crop is dried in the sun and is very susceptible to damage by rain. Forecasts enable the growers to



Big Business Builds The Ferguson Way

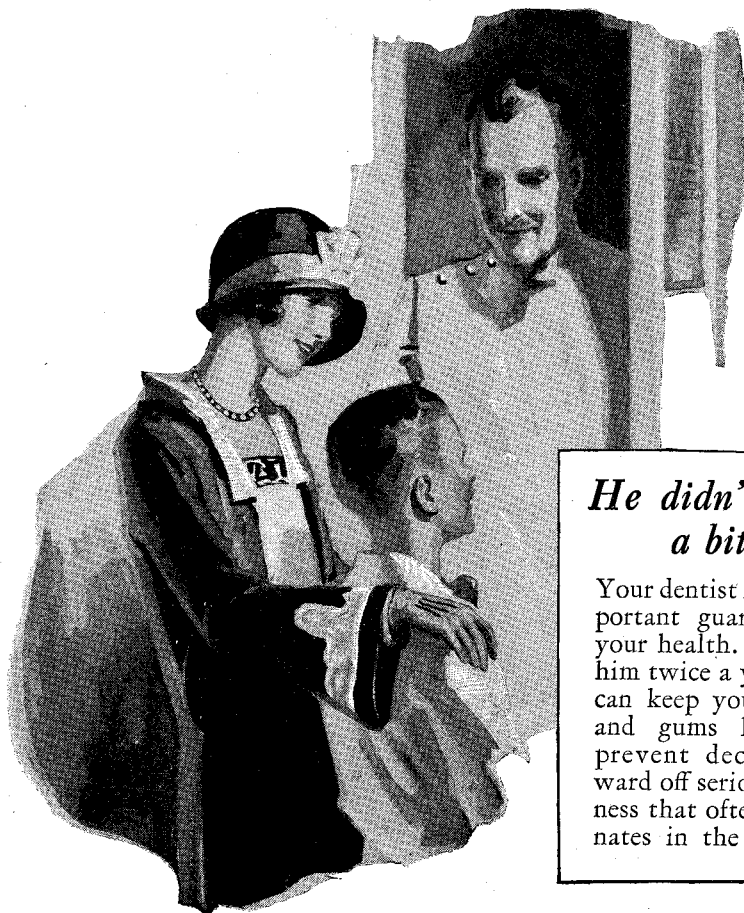
HERE'S a fine building. Yet not long ago the General Electric Company considered tearing it down. Heavy machinery was to be installed. And originally this building was designed for lighter service. A Ferguson idea made the building as you see it here. Larger and heavier foundations were constructed, old columns were replaced with sturdier supports and the entire structure was renovated—all while the building was partially in service. The saving in cost is obvious.

Like all Ferguson jobs, this one was backed by a binding, written guarantee covering design, delivery date, total cost and the owner's general satisfaction—without argument. That's the basis on which H. K. Ferguson and his associates work for scores of America's greatest industries.

If your engineering problem seems insurmountable—if your construction estimates look 'way too high, wire, write or phone for a Ferguson executive.

THE H. K. FERGUSON COMPANY

Cleveland Office: 4900 Euclid Building; Phone: Randolph 6854 • New York Office: 25 West 43rd Street; Phone: Vanderbilt 4526
 Detroit Office: General Motors Building; Phone: Randolph 0510 • Birmingham Office: Title Guarantee Building
 Tokio, Japan Office: Imperial Hotel



*He didn't hurt
a bit!*

Your dentist is an important guardian of your health. Consult him twice a year. He can keep your teeth and gums healthy, prevent decay and ward off serious sickness that often originates in the mouth.

**4 out of 5
wait too long!**

As you mingle with crowds remember that four persons out of every five who pass the age of forty may contract dread pyorrhea either through carelessness or ignorance.

At the first sign of tender bleeding gums go to your dentist at once for an examination and start using Forhan's for the Gums.

If used regularly and used in time Forhan's will prevent pyorrhea or check its progress. Ask your dentist about Forhan's for the gums. He will undoubtedly recommend it as your regular dentifrice. It contains a percentage of Forhan's Pyorrhea Liquid which has been used by dentists for the last 15 years in the treatment of pyorrhea.

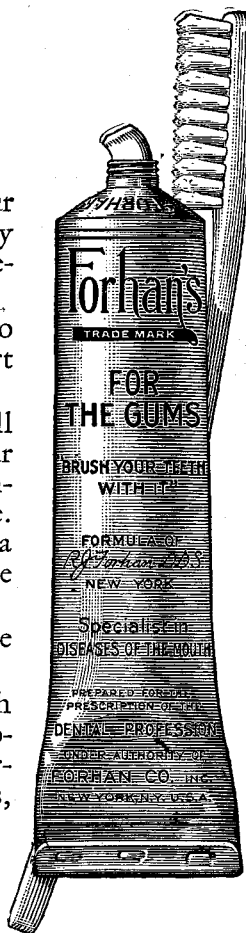
Forhan's cleanses the teeth and at the same time protects you against pyorrhea.

You can't afford to gamble with your health and happiness. Don't wait for pyorrhea's symptoms. Stop at your druggist's for a tube of Forhan's and start playing safe today! All druggists, 35c and 60c in tubes.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S., Forhan Company, New York

**Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS**

MORE THAN A TOOTH PASTE . . IT CHECKS PYORRHEA



PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

stack and cover the trays before a down-pour arrives. So accurate are these prophecies that practically no losses have occurred in recent years.

The weather forecasts also are valuable to shipping, we are told. The sailing of vessels, the destiny of lives and cargoes often are determined by government hurricane warnings, and—

Recently ships with cargoes worth thirty million dollars were detained in safe havens while a storm which had been foretold blew itself out.

So universal has the use of weather forecasts become that a warning will divert the regular activities of a community. Here are a few things that happen when the weather bureau says, "Severe cold wave within twenty-four hours":

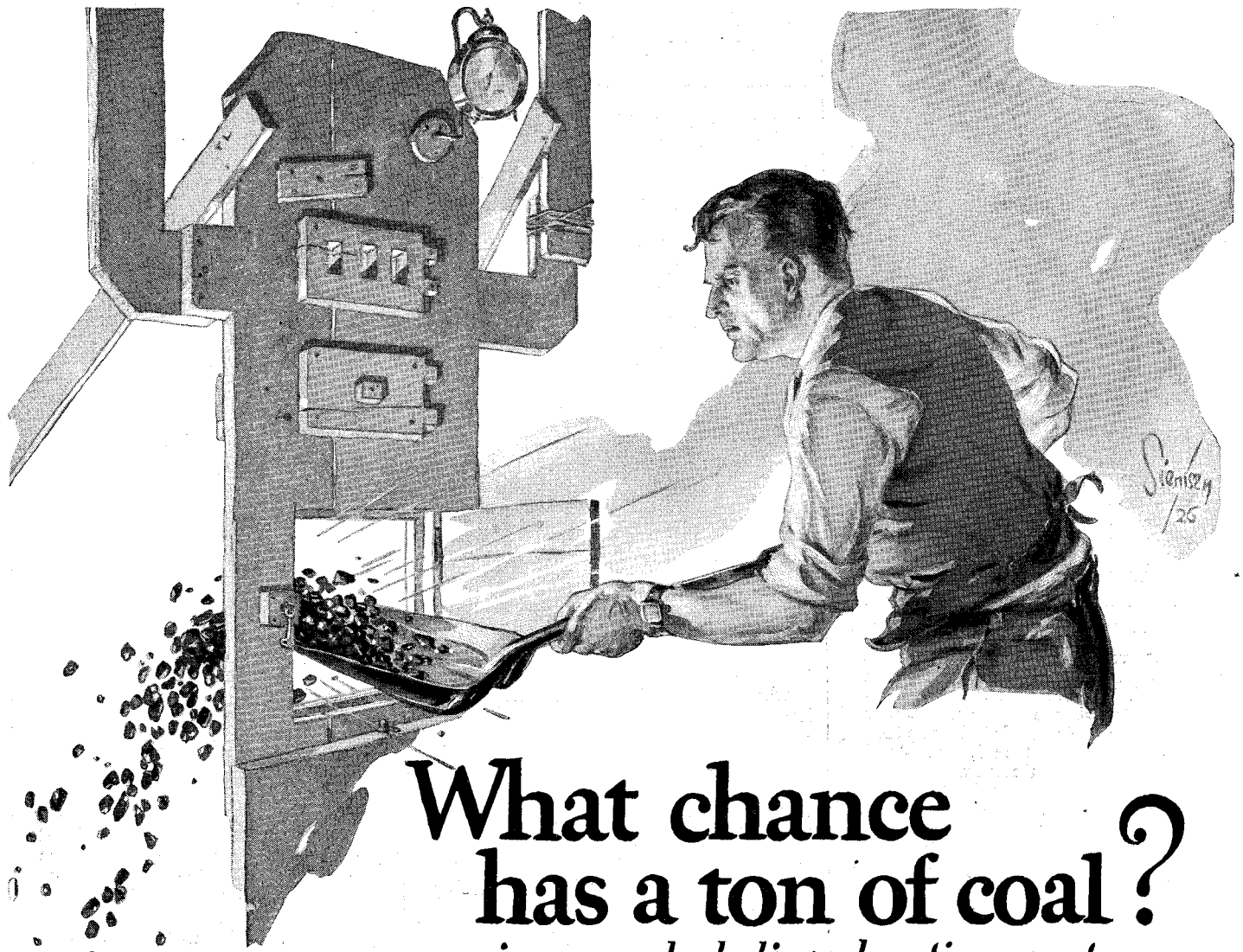
Coal companies provide for peak demands with difficult hauling conditions, apartment-house janitors—if they are good ones—prepare for extra heat before the cold wave becomes a reality. Perishable vegetables and fruit are rushed from wagons and cars to the cellars of commission houses. Shipment of such supplies is held up. Preparations are made for heavy meat shipments, since in cold weather more meat is eaten than vegetables, and it is easier to ship it. Lighting and heating plants get ready for heavy demands, exposed plumbing is protected from freezing, fire departments plan for more alarms, motorists treat their radiators to alcohol, and merchants plan the advertising and display of cold-weather stocks.

Weather is the determining factor in the hazardous business of entertainment and sports. An unfriendly day will lop 25 per cent. off the gate receipts of any open-air event. Some promoters try to set their date by weather-bureau records, some safeguard their plans with bad-weather insurance, and some merely shut their eyes and pray.

For similar reasons few of the greater sport events are insured against unkind weather. The biggest football games occur in the fall when the elements are at their worst. Partisans of the opposing teams would fight to get to the Yale-Harvard or Army-Navy games if it were to rain pitchforks with an earthquake on the side. Less spectacular events are not so sure of their gate receipts, and the big companies do a nice little business in insurance against rain.

Bad weather over a few week-ends will change a season from profit to loss for amusement parks and summer resorts. They sometimes take refuge in insurance. One resort north of New York has a habit of taking its insurance on the morning rainfall, not in its own locality, but in the city. The point is that morning rain will keep New Yorkers in town; the hard-hearted resort does not care if it rains in the afternoon, when the metropolitan crowds already have arrived.

Weather has a direct and powerful effect on the psychology of a man, and exerts subtle influences which are not easily recognized. Sales experts have discovered that goods can be sold easier on bright days than on gloomy ones. That does not hold good for insurance; somber days lead a man's thoughts to the frailty of life, and it is easier then to get his name on the dotted line of a policy. People eat more on



What chance has a ton of coal? ~in a make-believe heating system

A LOT of the coal that goes through many a furnace door might just as well be thrown out the window. The heat it generates is lost before it gets to your radiators. Your heating system is playing you false.

* * * *

The furnace body and the heating pipes should be well covered with Improved Asbestocel. Then you can depend upon your furnace to do its job thoroughly.

* * * *

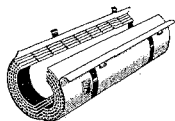
Improved Asbestocel is scientifically designed to save more fuel per dollar of cost than any other insulation.

And you'll be surprised how little it costs and how quickly it pays for itself. See your heating man or plumber at once.

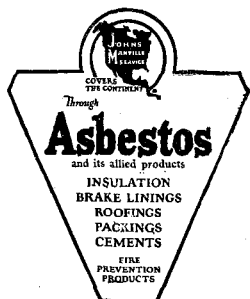
JOHNS-MANVILLE Inc., 292 Madison Avenue, at 41st Street, New York City
Branches in 63 Large Cities For Canada: Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., Toronto



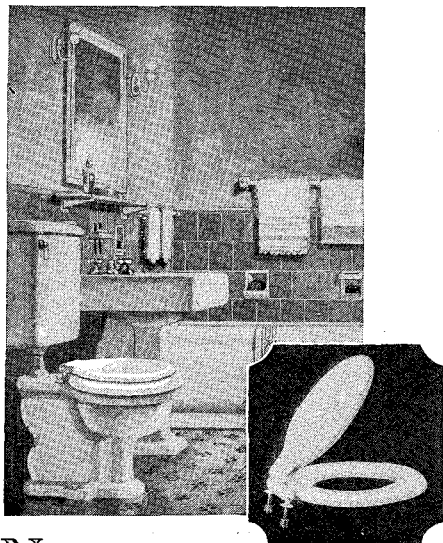
This much coal costs
seven cents.



This three-foot section of
Johns-Manville Improved As-
bestocel pipe insulation will save
ten shovels of coal in one winter.
Imagine how much this means
on your whole heating system.



JOHNS-MANVILLE
Improved **Asbestocel**
SAVES COAL



Now— I am proud to entertain important guests

THIS was the remark of a woman whose husband was rapidly forging ahead in business. With important new friends to be entertained, one of the things they found they could easily do to dress up their home was to replace the old, dark-colored toilet seat in the bathroom with a handsome, modern "Church" Sani-white Toilet Seat.

The improvement in appearance made by a spotlessly clean, all-white toilet seat is certainly surprising. Its beauty and refinement are qualities every woman wants in her bathroom—a room she can be proud to have guests use.

A bathroom luxury everyone can afford

If you lived in one of those palatial apartments on Park Avenue in New York City, where you have to pay \$2,000 to \$7,500 a year rent, you still couldn't have in your bathroom a better toilet seat than the "Church" Sani-white Toilet Seat. This is the seat you find in those luxurious apartments, yet its price brings it within the reach of all.

The "Church" Seat stays permanently white. Its handsome ivorylike surface won't crack, splinter, chip, wear off or stain. It washes as easily as porcelain, you can install it yourself on any toilet in a few minutes. Obtainable at any plumber's.

Are you proud to have guests go into your bathroom?

If you have sometimes wished that your bathroom looked a little more attractive and up-to-date, send for "An Easy Way to Make a Bathroom More Attractive." This is the title of an attractively-illustrated little book of sixteen pages, just off the press that tells the story of the interesting way in which one woman discovered how to make a bathroom more attractive. It will certainly be of value to you, and it is absolutely FREE. With no obligation on your part, send for a copy, together with a free sample of Sani-white sheathing which forms the surface of "Church" Seats. Using the coupon below will insure your receiving the book by return mail. Address: C. F. Church Mfg. Co., Dept. G7, Holyoke, Mass.



Church Seats

sani-white

LOOK FOR THIS NAME ON UNDER-SIDE OF SEAT

C. F. CHURCH MFG. CO.,
Dept. G7, Holyoke, Mass.

With no obligation please send me a free copy of your book, "An Easy Way to Make a Bathroom More Attractive," together with free sample of Sani-white sheathing.

☐ Please check here if not at all interested in considering the purchase of "Church" toilet seat.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

dark days—probably because they prefer lengthening their stay in a cheerful restaurant to braving the elements.

Low, hot, moist countries dissipate the energies and weaken the moral stamina. Moisture laden winds from the swamps north of Buenos Aires turn the Argentine capital into an ill-natured city. So decided is the effect of this wind that business men will shut themselves in their homes rather than run the risk of offending friends and customers with their irritability. Murderers blame these winds for their crimes. Buenos Aires becomes its cheerful self again when the winds shift to the southwest, bringing the dry air of the pampas and the Andes.

Perhaps a hundred years from now, it is suggested, weather forecasting will have been reduced to such a point that a man can "determine a year in advance how much coal to order for the winter and whether he is to be cheerful or sad on ground-hog day." But meanwhile—

The Government constantly is trying to lengthen its forecasts. Despite all of its experiments and investigations, however, the weather bureau contents itself for the present with the statement: "It is possible to forecast important changes for a week in advance with a fair degree of accuracy."

Government experts take no stock in venerable weather superstitions. To them the ground-hog is as big a fraud meteorologically as he is biologically.

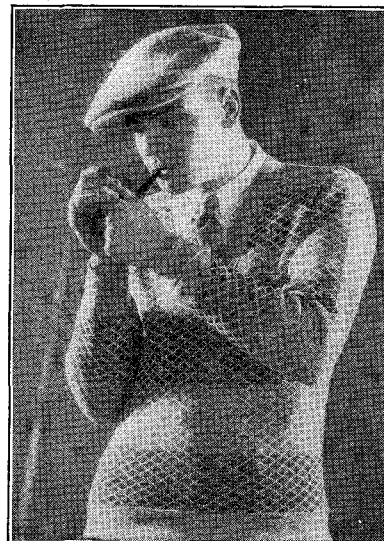
OPENING IN LONDON WITH ADA REHAN

WHEN Augustin Daly took his first American company over to a London theater, the best house, at the end of the first week during which "business had increased slowly and steadily" amounted to £80!—and he "grumbled." The play had to be given under a subtitle, because English actors had appropriated the original. Other difficulties galore are recalled by his manager in charge of that London season, Edward E. Kidder, the well-known playwright, who pictures Daly as "a martinet," but insists that "it would be better for our stage, in every way, if there were more Augustin Dalys." The when and where of Daly's first invasion of England, Mr. Kidder fixes in this fashion:

Never mind the year—out of deference of those actresses who were with us, and may, for all I know, be still pursuing their profession—and, I hope, overtaking it!

Suffice it to say that it was Daly's first transatlantic venture, opening at Toole's Theater in London, under the management of William Terriss, whose assassination at the stage-door of the Lyceum Theater horrified us all later.

The play selected to open with was "Seven-Twenty-Eight," the comedy title taken from 728 Broadway, where Daly had his second New York success, "Under the Gaslight." The American company, sailing on the *Alaska*, included John Drew,



A Thoroughbred— This Fancy Pull-over

Our new Tom Wye Cricket Pull-over will be a winner this Spring with men who want a "top-notch."

Like all good things, a Tom Wye is imitated, but this label is your assurance of Tom Wye style, fit, colorings, and honest quality.

Ask your dealer for a Lumber Jack, Pull-over or Sport Coat with this famous label.

TOM WYE, Inc., Winchendon, Mass.

Tom Wye
KNIT WEAR

GLOVER'S IMPERIAL MANGE MEDICINE

Its cleansing and invigorating action
relieves

ITCHING SCALP

and the discomforts of dandruff.

AT DRUGGISTS,
Barbers, Hairdressers.

Send for GLOVER'S HAND-
BOOK on the Scalp and Hair;
free on request. It will tell you
many things you should know.

Address: Dept. H-5,
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.,
119-121 Fifth Ave., New York.



Better Boats

At Lower Prices

Inboard and Outboard
Motor Boats, Canoes,
Rowboats and Dinghies.
Catalog free. Save money
—order by mail. Two fac-
tories. Write to either one.
State what interests you.



426 Ellis Ave., PESHTIGO, WIS.
1226 Elm St., CORTLAND, N.Y.

Westcott
HOSIERY
At Leading Dealers
for MEN & WOMEN



Have Good Hair
And Clean Scalp
Cuticura
Soap and Ointment
Work Wonders
Try Our New Shaving Stick.

Remington - The Official Typewriter of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition



Model 1 Remington
The First Practical
Typewriter

Fifty Years of Progress

1826 1926

Fifty years ago at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia the Model 1 Remington, the first practical typewriter and the ancestor of all present-day writing machines, received its initial public exhibition.



Model 12 Remington
The Standard Writing Machine of Today

THE Centennial Exposition of 1876 celebrated the One-Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence. This year another great exposition is to be held at Philadelphia, the *Sesqui-Centennial*, commemorating the One-Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Nation. The Executive Committee of the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition Association has designated Remington *The Official Typewriter of The Sesqui-Centennial Exposition*.

This means that Remingtons will be used exclusively for all the clerical work of the immense project, the Remington-Noiseless by the executives, the Remington Standard Models and Accounting Machines by the various departments, and the Remington Portable by the traveling representatives.

The fifty years from the Centennial

of 1876 to the Sesqui-Centennial of 1926 cover the entire commercial history of the writing machine. The advent of the first typewriter, the Model 1 Remington, at the Centennial of fifty years ago marked the beginning of a new business era, and the designation of the Remington as the Official Typewriter of the Sesqui-Centennial is signal recognition of its commanding position today as founder and leader of the industry.

The outstanding feature of Remington leadership in this Sesqui-Centennial year is the completeness of the Remington Line — which includes *a machine for every purpose*. And every one of these machines is the last word in typing efficiency. Let us study your problem and recommend the equipment that will serve you best.



REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY

374 Broadway Branches Everywhere New York
Remington Typewriter Company of Canada, Ltd., 68 King Street, West, Toronto

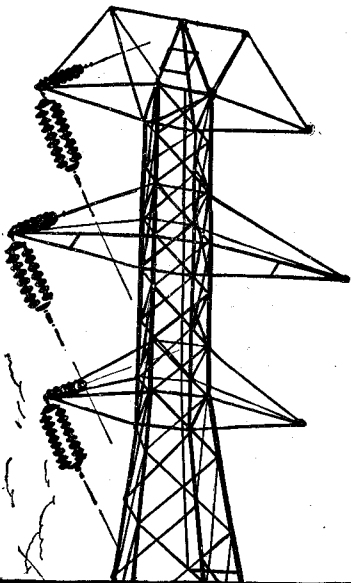
Remington

TYPEWRITERS

Remington-made Paragon Ribbons and Red Seal Carbon Papers always make good impressions



A MACHINE FOR EVERY PURPOSE



33,129

new customers were added to the Company's lines and mains in 1925. This increase—the greatest in the Company's history—reflects the general prosperity prevailing in the territory served.

Write for latest
YEAR BOOK with
story of this
Company's Progress

**PUBLIC SERVICE
COMPANY**
OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS
Serving 6,000 square miles—234 cities
and towns—with Gas or Electricity

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

Ada Rehan, James Lewis, Mrs. Gilbert (the "Big Four"), Virginia Dreher, Charles Le Clercq, May Irwin, Otis Skinner, May Fielding, William Gilbert, W. H. Thompson, John Moore, and many others. Mr. Kidder's story continues in the New York *Herald Tribune*:

I ran down to Liverpool to meet them, and glad enough they were to get on shore. But I dreaded the meeting, for I had some very unpleasant news for Mr. Daly.

An English actor and his wife, who were members of Daly's company the previous season, had appropriated the play of "Seven-Twenty-Eight," taken it over to London, copyrighted it at Stationers' Hall, and performed it under its original title.

And we were helpless—compelled to present it by its subtitle of "Casting the Boomerang." Later the injustice was rectified.

When Daly got over his rage, he and Kidder went shopping:

"I want a peacock blue set of furniture," he said.

So we invaded Tottenham Court Road and, after many weary hours, found the right articles.

"Eighty pounds," said the smiling salesman, "and very cheap at that, sir."

I took the man aside.

"This is for the theater and we may not use it long. Can't you arrange to take it back and allow us something?"

He consulted the proprietor.

"Yes, sir, if it's in good order."

But Daly wouldn't have this at all. "No," he boomed. Really his "no" was nearly that. One's ears could recognize him by his "no" and one's eyes by his hat! This hat was a large, tall, square "derby," which I think he had copyrighted, for I never have seen its like elsewhere.

He wanted to own the furniture, and he did.

I was telling this story to Cyril Scott at the Lambs recently, and he said:

"Well, that's exactly opposite to what happened when we were doing 'The Circus Girl' here. There had to be a horse, and the property man said: 'Mr. Daly, I can buy a very decent looking horse for \$100.' 'No,' thundered the gey'nor. 'We'll hire a horse from Durland's. The play may not succeed.' This was done and, as 'The Circus Girl' had a tremendous run, the horse cost many times more than it should have."

Daly and all the company were on edge for the opening night. Their temperature is indicated by Mr. Kidder thus:

The day before we opened, Mr. Daly asked:

"How's the sale?"

"Fine for the opening night. They'll wait of course to see how we suit. Half the house and nearly all the boxes are taken by the Americans here."

Then he "went up in the air."

"I don't want the American verdict," he shouted. "We've had that in New York. It's the English opinion we need."

"Oh, you'll get that," I soothed. "Don't worry."

And then the opening night came. Talk about a nervous company. If you had grasped a hand of any of that cast that

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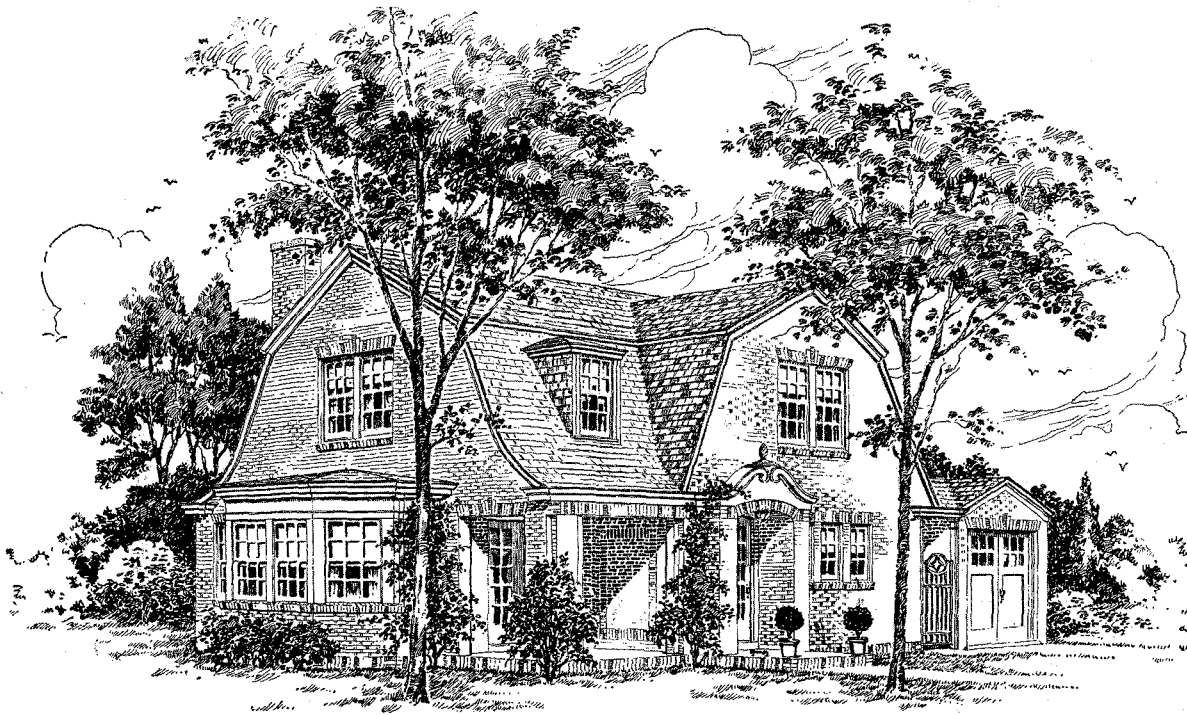
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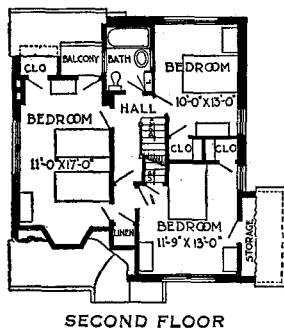
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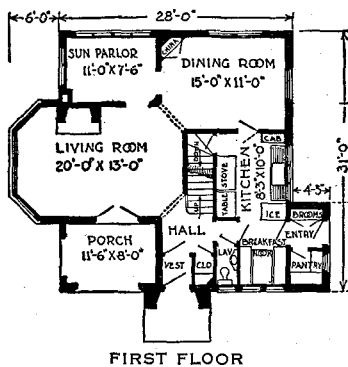
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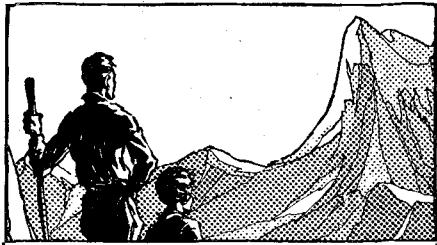
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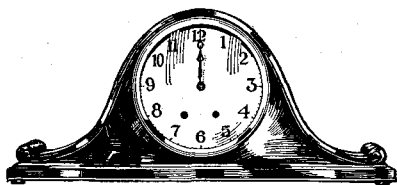


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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

night you would have fled to a refrigerator for warmth. All but John Drew. Calm, cool, easy, confident, and gentlemanly, he was a tower of strength to the others. Dear John Drew, always a favorite everywhere—on the stage, at the club, in society.

Toole's Theater was very small—one could almost have shaken hands with the actors—and most of Daly's company seemed far too big for the place.

In his box sat John L. Toole, the lessee of the theater, recently back from an unsuccessful American tour. And did he smile, laugh, applaud or show any sign of approval of our New York company? He did not!

As the different members of the cast appeared, the American contingent gave them the same applause that these favorites would receive over here. But that didn't suit everybody.

"Oh, give over!" came from the gallery. "Let's see what they can do fust!"

So, we read:

The company settled down to their work and soon showed what they could do and, by the time the play was over, had won their golden spurs in the world's metropolis.

Of his busy opening night experience "out front," and the London press reception of the performance, Mr. Kidder adds interesting particulars:

Mr. Daly had given me a dozen copies of a memorandum to hand to the newspaper men as they left the theater, and I had demurred.

"I wouldn't do that, governor. These critics are very peculiar."

But he insisted, and I handed them out, tho no one accepted them with any enthusiasm. I never knew what they contained.

Just before the curtain rose, a tall, elegantly dressed, gentlemanly man with a very heavy chin and a charming manner asked me if he could speak to Mr. Daly.

"Mr. Daly is back on the stage."

"Perhaps you could send my card in to him."

It was Oscar Wilde and soon he and the "governor" were having a merry confab.

About the same time a very plainly dressed woman alighted from a hansom, entered the busy lobby of the theater and inquired:

"Could you ask for my stall? I dislike to mix with that crowd."

She handed me her purse.

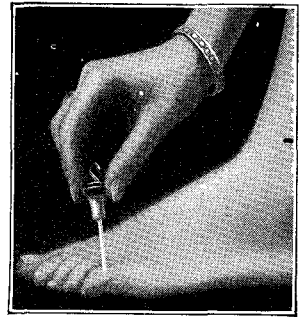
"What name, madam?"

"The Duchess of Manchester."

Well, I'm not one of those foolish Americans who think that the nobility strut around the streets with tiaras over one ear like bowler hats, but she looked too plain and simple and wholesome for my idea of a duchess. . . .

The London press was a surprise. While giving much credit to Miss Rehan, Mr. Drew and the others, the majority of the morning papers hailed William Gilbert's performance of Signor Tamborini, the dancing master, as the "hit" of the evening. This surprised a great many of us and displeased some, for over here we had considered it a good piece of work, but "nothing to rave over."

William H. Thompson—he and Gilbert are both recently deceased—also scored in a "bit" as a postman.



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IRON GLUE

ALARMING ASPECTS OF THE ALARM-CLOCK

WE are introduced to "a certain Senator" who lay critically ill at his home in Washington. There was no hope for his survival. "Except for one lingering fixt idea, consciousness had faded from him." And this one idea was "that he must see once more an old alarm-clock that used to stand on a table beside his bed in his old home town." As related by "B. K." in the *Boston Transcript*, the story runs on:

His nurse shook her head over this alarming symptom. "Delirious!" she said. "He's far gone, poor man."

"Nonsense!" the Senator's physician pronounced. "He's a singularly sensible convalescent." That doctor, like the great Desplein in Balzac, knew the healing or death-dealing force of a mental state.

He sent to a far State for that ancient and humblest instrument of civilization—hoping, meanwhile, to keep his distinguished patient alive until succor came.

It came. Its nickel was gone. The brass showed through. A hand was missing. Far from ever again sounding its note of warning, it was beyond pointing the mind of man to any hour of his appointed period, even the blessed hour of seeking, and not abandoning, repose. Even as a thing to look at, it was calculated to sicken the well. And of course it saved the Senator's life.

For the simplest and soundest of reasons: To a desperate and dying man that object, perhaps the most hated but yet the most familiar in his particular world, offered a thing his mind could cling to, tie to. It was the one handle by which he could hold fast to a fast-slipping material world. It did even better, more poetically, than that. Out of its dumb works, and only in the language of recollection, it spoke once more the old and once-hated but now saving admonition, "It's time to get up!" And the Senator got up.

Now the alarm-clock, where it is not hated, is commonly regarded with ridicule. A man who needs and buys an alarm-clock is thought to betray what he is. He is a lout, a man of no resource, no spine. He lacks something of the necessary I Am.

Seen buying and carrying home an alarm-clock, a man may even betray a lapse in social position, perhaps financial failure. He has not been up to real estate or brokerage; he's driving a milk route now. He's a man who has to get up in the morning. Not simply in the morning, but very early in the morning, at the hour of menials and others in humbler service. As if with a laugh, an alarm-clock publishes this.

Of the many reasons why the alarm-clock is hated, this is easily foremost—the moral and social stigma which it points at its owner and user. Neither is this hatred of the alarm-clock confined to the poor and literally benighted man who needs it to rouse him to duty, where other men need only their natural vigilance of character. The reason is that some one has yet to invent an alarm-clock with the proper selective features, the clock that confines its warning to the man who needs it. How often have you been waked from dreams of affluence by that racket of an alarm? To lose all, in answer to such a summons! In answer to the breakfast-bell, however harsh and jangling, you might cheerfully abandon the most palatial yacht of your dreams. But this is an alarm, and you are not a man who needs an alarm-clock. You

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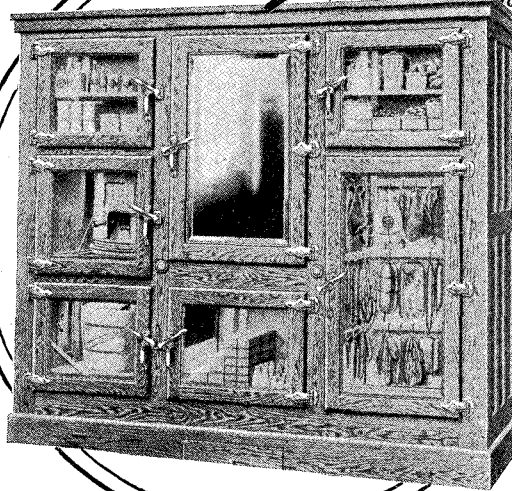
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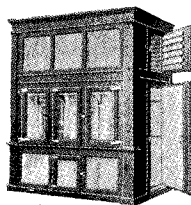
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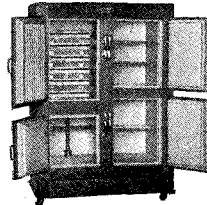
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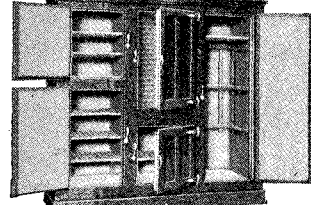
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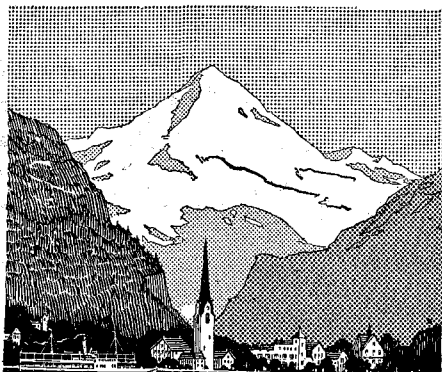
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES Continued

are the victim of that poor sort who lives next door, or beneath or above you. While it's still pitch dark he's whisked you from Florida—fancied Florida, perhaps, but still a Florida—to go on a milk route, or on a slimy fishing excursion down the bay. Something must be done about the indiscriminate alarm.

All of which leads up to a suggestion for a striking improvement in the breed of alarm-clocks. As we read:

I have a neighbor who is a friend of Luther Burbank and privy to his thoughts. They call each other Luther and Ed. Not long ago they sat side by side at a dinner. During the meal Ed noted that the great grape-fruit reformer sat abstracted, and said to him, finally:

"Luther, what are you thinking of?"

"I am thinking," said Burbank, "of the pea I shall have to evolve. The square pea that will not roll off Governor Blinkum's knife, over there."

When he has attended to this perhaps the wizard can be induced to cross the current alarm-clock with the milk-weed of human kindness and give us a clock that will aim its moral ginger at the man who has to have it and will leave honest men to the sleep of their just deserts.

It is far from being as silly as it sounds. My contention is that as civilization mounts higher and higher, it is bound to rest more and more on the rock foundation of the alarm-clock. The interests of life are increasing at an enormous rate. Radio is only the last of them, and no one knows what terror of entertainment, what thief of the hours, will next arrive. The time is rapidly approaching when, except in Philadelphia, no man will think of going to bed until he drops of exhaustion. But progress always goes forward unevenly, and while we are piling on these new interests we are cultivating no new physical ability to endure or resist entertainment. We need about as much sleep as ever. In consequence, the man who sits up till two o'clock with the ear-phones must expect to get up at seven with the alarm. We are coming to it. The situation might as well be faced. Sooner or later we shall all be engulfed in a common democracy of reliance on an alarm-clock.

One of the great social questions then will be the proper synchronization of alarms. The question may even take a political cast. Shall this free people be regimented to a universal alarm at seven o'clock, broadcast, perhaps, from a municipal clock? Will the Constitution permit this invasion of private slumber? Or shall there be a succession of alarms? Or perhaps a continuous alarm, with your radio contrivance tuned in so as to jangle at an hour or moment which you may regulate for yourself?

These matters may be left to those of a more speculative turn of mind. To me the alarm-clock is interesting chiefly as a social phenomenon. If you have listened closely, you shall have heard from the alarm-clock a warning far more sinister than its immediate jangle. Does universal reduction to the seven o'clock alarm imply a nearly national decay?

To my notion, no. By what I am able to learn, a certain reluctance to get up in the morning is no new experience in the human family. As any one who has

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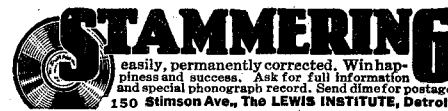
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heard Sir Harry Lauder can testify, the trait has even been celebrated in song. It has been made the butt of rude jest. Learned discourses have been written upon it. I remember reading, some years ago, a paper in *The Transcript*, written by the late and lamented Dr. William Everett, entitled, "On the Daily-Recurring Tragedy of Having to Get Up." Now Dr. Everett was known, the world over, for the profundity of his scholarship. Yet as that paper proclaimed, neither a profound learning nor a lofty philosophy had blinded or deafened Dr. Everett to the importance of the humbler and more immediate facts of life—including the lowly but devoted service to man rendered by the alarm-clock.

Even thus early that sage and seer had seen it coming—man's subjection to the matutinal note of alarm. But did he repine? Did he see in that fact any such thing to lament as the decline of human character? He did not. On the contrary, he saw men not enslaved but unchained by the alarm-clock—released to the pursuit of whatever fancy, whichever interest, for as long into the night as they pleased; with always the faithful alarm in the morning to summon them up to another day of useful endeavor.

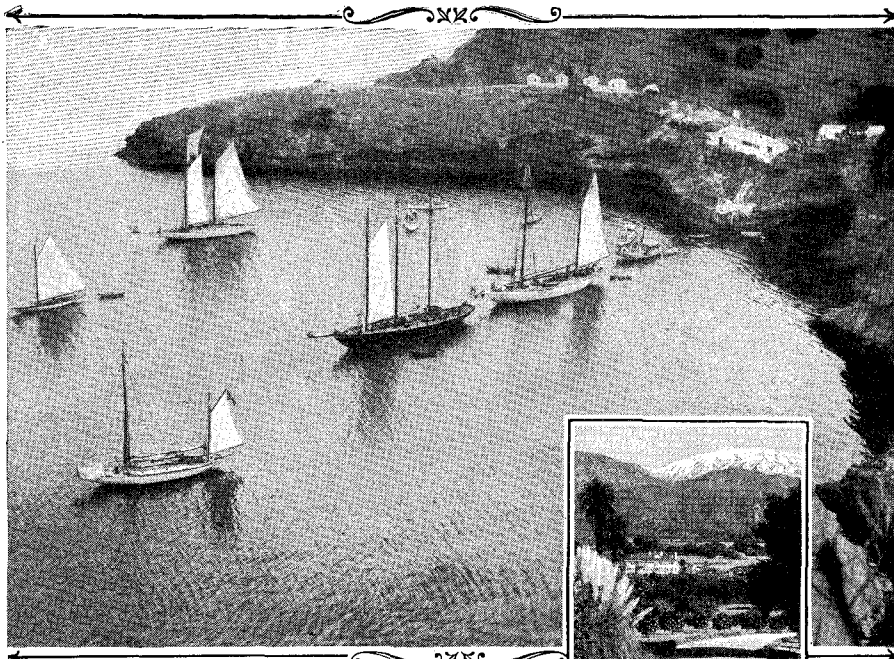
You have thus the most respectable authority, argues "B. K.," if you dare the prediction that for the next shackle to be struck from his soul, man will have the alarm-clock to thank; and he adds:

You may just as confidently put it down, nevertheless, that in the new day there will be those, as now, upon whom this boon will be wasted. Some years ago I knew a man who'd be sure to miss Gabriel's trump. Very amiable gentleman, too. A light to science as well as to human society. He was a world's authority on flat worms. The trail of the flat worm lured him into studies sometimes outlasting the night. He therefore found himself rising later and later in the morning, till he was lucky to be up by noon. He accordingly supplied himself with an alarm-clock, but found a single clock only too readily ignored. So he bought himself two. At last he required three, timed half an hour apart. After the first he was able to congratulate himself and roll over, against number two. After the second, he still had the third. After the third, just one wink more was surely permissible. And he formed the settled habit of rising at 12.

A Kansas Antiquity.—Fred N. Shepherd, New York, executive secretary of the American Banker's association, and James P. Goodrich, Winchester, Indiana, former Governor of Indiana and member of the Republican national committee, will be the speakers to-morrow night at the 206th annual dinner of the Knife and Fork club. —*Kansas City Journal*.

Good Measure?—Mr. John Roberts went to Kansas City last week with a carload of hogs. Several of his neighbors went in together to fill up the car. —*Local item in a Missouri paper*.

Speaking of Efficiency.—The most serious menace to apple-trees is the codling moth which lays brick at the rate of 1200 an hour. —*Nature Note in a Wisconsin paper*.



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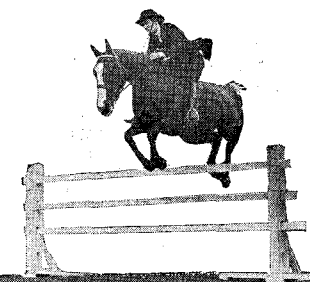
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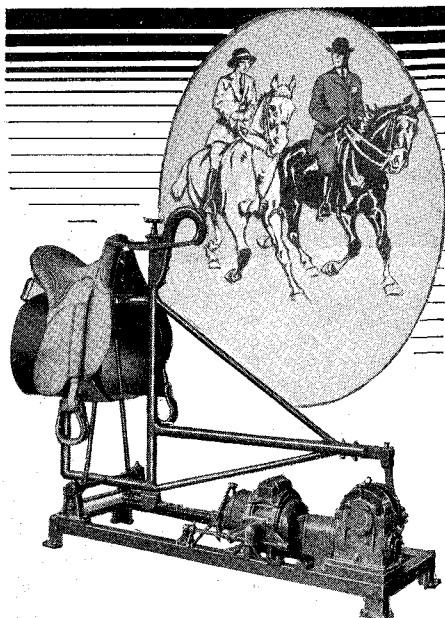
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

OUR HOME HASHEESH CROP

THE hemp plant, the source of the drug hasheesh, is one of the commonest weeds of the country; but there is little danger that it will seriously promote the drug habit. This is the opinion of government plant-scientists given in response to an inquiry from Science Service. Fear of its abuse has been expressed in various localities where the plant has been discovered growing. Hemp has been in this country for many years, having been introduced as a plant grown for fiber or oil and afterward having escaped and become thoroughly naturalized. Says the Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

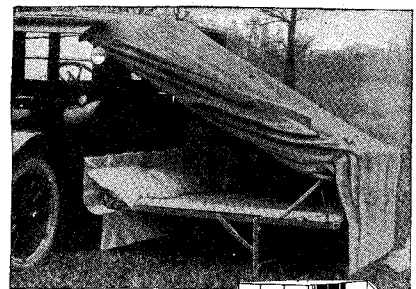
"There is no reason to become excited about a sporadic outbreak of hasheesh addiction," Dr. W. W. Stockberger of the Bureau of Plant Industry stated to Science Service. "Hemp has been cultivated as a fiber plant in Kentucky and other States for many years, and wild hemp is found in rich bottom-lands all the way from the Atlantic coast to the Western plains. While these hemp plants are not rich in the resins from which hasheesh is made, they do produce at times at least a little of them, which the drug firms buy up to make into veterinary medicine. Yet tho they have had ample opportunity, workers in the hemp fields have never become addicts."

"The hasheesh-producing varieties of hemp were introduced extensively into American culture a few years ago through the efforts of the Department of Agriculture," Dr. Stockberger continued; "for cannabis has a large and legitimate use in veterinary medicine. The cultivation of the drug hemp was carried on mainly in South Carolina. Large numbers of negro laborers were employed in the business, yet no cases of hasheesh addiction were reported."

"It made me smile a little when I saw the first reports that a young Mexican was 'concealing' his patch of hemp plants in a New York park. The plant grows from six to ten feet tall and requires plenty of open sunlight; concealment would not have been easy."

"Recent reports of the smuggling and use in this country of the Mexican hemp derivative 'marijuana' or 'marihuana' were no news to us," Dr. Stockberger stated. "We have had correspondence with El Paso and other border cities in Texas for a good many years about this situation. The reported effects of the drug on Mexicans, making them want to 'clean up the town,' do not jibe very well with the effects of cannabis, which so far as we have reports, simply causes temporary elation, followed by depression and heavy sleep. I suspect that the Mexican bravo does not take his marijuana straight, but mixes it with something else, possibly cocaine, or a couple of shots of mescol or bad whisky. That combination could easily bring on fighting madness."

E. P. Killip, of the U. S. National Herbarium, stated that all the various names of the hasheesh plant that are being bandied about should by rights be reduced to a single one. "Cannabis sativa"



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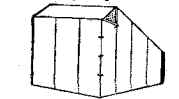
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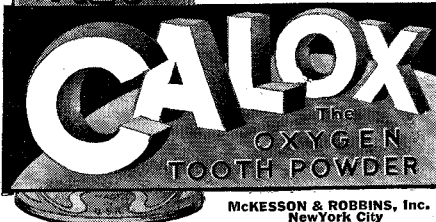
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is the accepted title now, according to Mr. Killip. "Indica" and "Americana" were once in use, he stated, but are now no longer accepted in botanical circles.

WHAT EUROPE THOUGHT OF AMERICAN PLANTS

SOME of the accounts of early botanical exploration in this country make interesting reading, as quoted in *The Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin* (St. Louis). These occur in an article entitled "When American Plants First Went to Europe." We read:

English gardeners were listening two hundred years ago to plant explorers who had penetrated the American wilderness. One of these was Mark Catesby, who discovered, among other things, the catalpa, and introduced it into cultivation. "The Catalpa Tree," he says in his "Natural History of Carolina," "is usually a small tree, seldom rising above twenty feet in height. In May it produces spreading bunches of tubulous flowers like the common Foxglove. This tree was unknown to the inhabited parts of Carolina, till I brought the seeds from the remoter parts of the country. And tho the inhabitants are little curious in Gardening, yet the uncommon beauty of the tree has induced them to propagate it; and 'tis become an ornament to many of their gardens."

Tho the earlier explorers did not come over specifically for plants, nearly all of them carried back roots and seeds to the mother country. Within half a century of the discovery of the New World material had accumulated to such an extent that by 1574 Dr. Nicholas Monardes, a Spanish physician, prepared a treatise on the medicinal uses of American plants. This was translated into English a few years later and published, with additions, under the title of "Joyfull Newes Out of the Newe Founde Worlde."

When the "First Plantation" was founded in Virginia in 1585, Thomas Hariot, a brilliant mathematician and astronomer, and a close personal friend of Sir Walter Raleigh, was sent over to report on the condition of the colony and the resources of the country. In his report he discuss "Suche Commodities as Virginia is knowne to yeelde for victuall and sustenance of mans life, usually fed upon by the naturall inhabitants as also by us during the time of our aboad." The following extracts are typical. "Pagatowr, a kinde of graine so called by the inhabitants; the same in the West Indies is called Mayze. English men call it Guinney wheate or Turkie wheate, according to the names of the countreys from whence the like hath been brought. The graine is about the bignesse of our ordinary English peaze and not much different in forme and shape; but of diuers colours; some white, some red, some yellow, and some blew. All of them yealde a very white and sweete flowre; being used according to his kinde it maketh a very good bread. Wee made of the same in the countrey some mault, whereof was brued as good ale as was to be desired. So likewise by the help of hops thereof may bee made as good Beere. It is a graine of marueillous great increase. . . . There is also another great hearbe in forme of a Marigolde, about sixe foote in height; the head with the floure is a spanne in breadth. Some take it to bee *Planta Solis*; of the seeds hereof they make both a kinde of bread and broth."

John Evelyn, the famous diarist, was

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

also a gardener and arboriculturist. In his "Silva, or Discussion of Forest Trees" he enthuses over American trees, saying of our common arbor vitae: The leaf being bruised between the fingers emits a powerful *Scent* not easily conquered, seeming to breathe something of a *sanative unguent*. Nor does he think the possibilities of American exploration exhausted, for we find him adding: "One thing more there is, I would encourage all imaginary Industry of such as travel in *foreign* countries and especially *Gentlemen* who have concerns in our *American Plantations*, to promote the culture of such *Plants and Trees* (especially timber) as may yet add to those we find already agreeable to our climate."

At first, we are told, many of the New World plants were thought to have properties nothing short of miraculous. Chief among these panaceas was the sassafras, whose aromatic qualities and the fact that the Indians were already using it for medicine, immediately recommended it to the herb doctors. The first-known description is by Monardes in quaint sentences which are often two pages long. The following translation is somewhat abridged:

A certain sort of wood which comes from the province of Florida in the New World has been recently brought to Spain. The French having been driven out of this province, we Spanish began to fall victim to just such diseases as those with which the French had been afflicted, and having been told by certain Frenchmen of the virtues and properties of this wood, they used them and were quickly healed. This wood is called by the Indians "Pauame" and by the French "Sassafras." I do not know the reason for the name. It is a large tree, about the size and form of a mediocre pine. It has a single trunk, leafy to the summit, seeming to be just like a pine which has been elipt. Its bark is covered with a slight skin, gray fading into black. Its taste is tart but aromatic, and it reminds one somewhat of the taste of fennel. Just a little of the wood will fill a room with an odor. Great care is to be used in its decoction. It is used against all kinds of diseases, principally obstructions, and to invigorate and strengthen the internal organs, and also against fevers, and they make use of it also with great profit when mixed with sugar for those that are troubled with asthma and for those who are sick in the chest caused by cold winds and consequently for nephritic ills.

Monardes gives several directions for making medicine from the wood. The following is the simplest recipe: "Take a half ounce of sassafras broken into little pieces and cook them in three measures of water until half boiled away. Those who are not able to abstain from wine will be able to take it by mixing it with a little wine." Gerarde's "Herball" says of sassafras: "It is a tree that groweth neere unto the sea and in temperate places that haue not much drought nor moisture. There be mountaines full of them, and they cast forth a most sweet smell, so that at the beginning when they saw them first, they thought they had been trees of Cinnamon. . . . The wood hereof cut in small pieces and boyled in water, to the colour of Claret wine, and drunk for certain

EVERWEAR STANDS WEAR AND TEAR

daies together, helpeth the dropsie, remoueth oppilation, cureth quotidian and tertian agues and long fevers."

Another tree to enjoy a European boom was our black locust. William Cobbett spent a period of enforced exile in America during the latter part of the eighteenth century. Here he became acquainted with the locust, and upon his return to England bent his energies to popularizing the tree. With the help of influential friends he established a nursery and sold trees by tens of thousands. An account from a contemporary French publication shows that the tree was not without its admirers on the continent. "The False-Acacia makes a beautiful and large tree which is loaded down at the end of the month of May with beautiful grapelike clusters of white flowers of a very agreeable odor. In parks one could not search for greater elegance. They will suffice to perfume an entire garden."

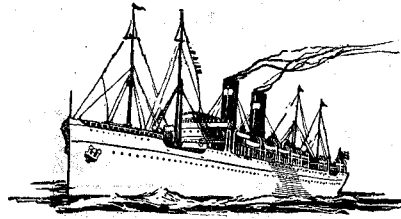
On the other hand, certain crops were not received well at first. The tomato and potato met with a particularly cool reception. The Europeans scattered the tubers broadcast, as they did their other seeds, and in some cases this led to the development of a poison in the exposed tubers. As a result the crop gained favor very slowly, and in Burgundy its use was even forbidden by law. In 1700 we find them recommended in an English work as "a pleasant food boiled or roasted, and eaten with butter and sugar." However, the food habits of a nation are not easily changed, and fifty years later we find Miller writing the following in his *Gardeners' Dictionary* for 1754: "This plant . . . was little cultivated till of late; these roots being despised by the rich, and seemed only proper food for the meaner sort of persons."

LEMON-JUICE AND LIME-JUICE

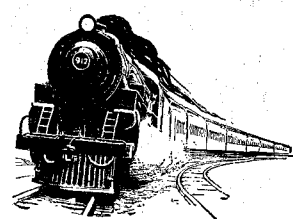
IT will, we believe, says *The British Medical Journal* (London), be a surprise to many to learn that an antiscorbutic no longer forms part of the regular dietary of the Royal Navy. Probably in these days of short voyages, when a vessel is seldom more than a few weeks away from a port, this does not greatly matter; but it is rather disconcerting to know that the Admiralty relied for many years on the antiscorbutic properties of lime-juice. The writer goes on:

They are very low, and the Nares polar expedition in 1875 suffered severely in consequence. What then happened was almost of the nature of a scientific experiment, for, as Sir Percy Bassett-Smith reminds us, one of the ships was supplied with lemon-juice and had very few cases of scurvy. During the war the clinical evidence that lime-juice is inferior to lemon-juice as a preventive of scurvy was conclusive. Sir Percy Bassett-Smith then succeeded in devising an evaporated lemon-juice, which could be made up into tablets, each containing the equivalent of half a lemon, and kept well. When and why lemon-juice, recommended by Lind in the middle of the eighteenth century, and forced upon the Admiralty by Blane at its end, was abandoned for lime-juice, nobody seems to know; but in spite of all that was learned before and during the war the Admiralty continues to issue lime-juice and not lemon-juice, altho it now admits that lime-juice is not an antiscorbutic, and issues it merely as a temperance beverage which many people find palatable. So

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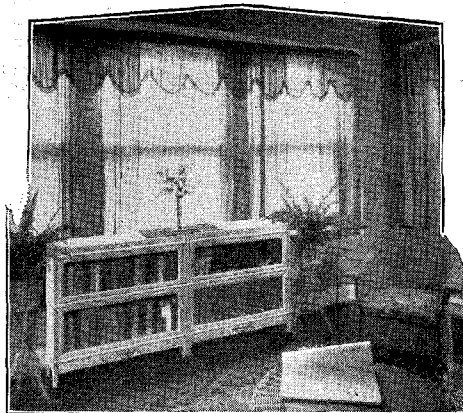
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

long as the Admiralty remembers that it is not an antiscorbutic, this, as has been said, probably matters very little nowadays, except in special circumstances. Such circumstances are sometimes afforded by vessels stationed in the Persian Gulf, and certainly might easily arise in any expedition to the Arctic or Antarctic. The memory of the Admiralty is said to be long; we hope it will prove to be so in this instance.

FARMERS FIGHT TUBERCULIN TEST

COWS as well as monkeys are doing their share in bringing science into the courtroom, we are told by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). The forcible ejection of Dr. Clark H. Hays, chief of the State bureau of animal industry, from the farm of John Burke of Elkhorn, Nebraska, on June 30, has resulted in contributions from farmers all over the State toward a fund to test their rights under the Nebraska law for the eradication of tuberculosis in live stock. Burke, according to Dr. Hays, refused to allow his stock to be subjected to the tuberculosis test, in accordance with State law. We read:

This test consists of injecting an extract of dead tubercle bacilli under the skin of the cow. Fever, swelling, and inflammation at the point of injection constitute a positive test. Cattle with a positive test are condemned and killed. The slaughter of thousands of cattle each year under the Nebraska law and similar laws in other States seems to be the basis of the farmers' rebellion. Their complaints that many of the cows which are slaughtered following a positive reaction to the test are found to be without traces of tuberculosis are in line with a series of investigations by Prof. E. G. Hastings and Dr. B. A. Beach, professors of bacteriology and veterinary science at the University of Wisconsin. They reported to the Society of American Bacteriologists at their December, 1924, meeting that in twenty Wisconsin counties in three years, 387,180 cattle were tested, and 5,888 of these gave a positive reaction. Yet, on post-mortem examination no evidence of tuberculosis could be found in 1,279 of the positive cases. In some of these latter they found a germ very similar to the one which causes tuberculosis, except that it was apparently harmless. Professor Hastings and Dr. Beach believe that this germ causes cattle to react positively and is the reason for many of them being needlessly slaughtered.

On the other hand the test is defended by a government expert, Dr. J. A. Kiernan, chief of the tuberculosis eradication division of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. "Without the aid of tuberculin it would be absolutely impossible to attempt to control tuberculosis in live stock," said Dr. Kiernan, when he was asked whether the accuracy of this method of testing is in doubt. He continued:

The same percentage of accuracy is shown by tests now as was found more than

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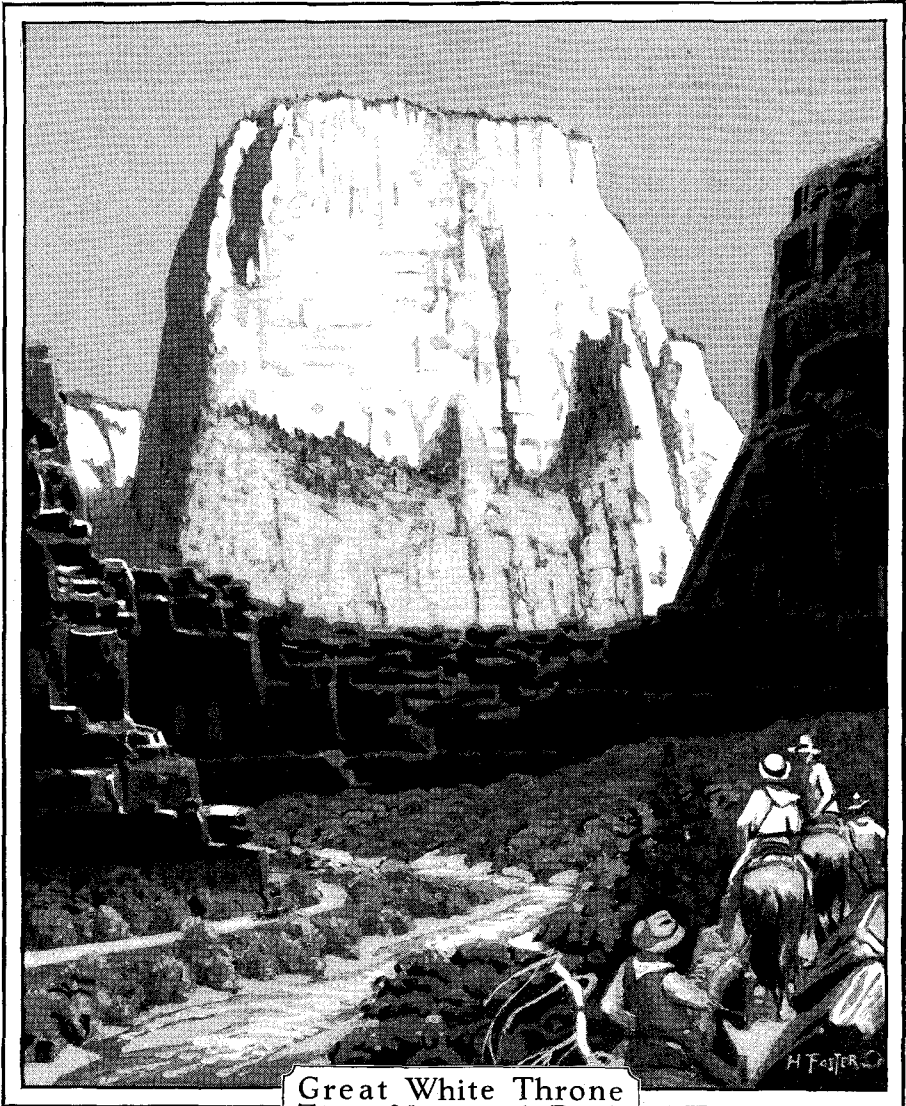
thirty years ago when tuberculin was first used for the purpose of diagnosing tuberculosis in cattle. Of more than 20,000 animals that reacted to the tuberculin test during June, 1925, 92 per cent. showed positive lesions of tuberculosis on the ordinary post-mortem examination. Many more of those animals would have shown lesions had a more thorough search been made. Furthermore, laboratory examinations of the tissues of the animals that showed no lesions would reveal at least one-fifth of them to be tuberculous. In some of the States where thousands of reacting animals are slaughtered, cases showing no lesions are less than 3 per cent., thus indicating a very high degree of accuracy for the test.

Dr. Kiernan points out that the campaign for eradication of tuberculosis in live stock is going on in every State, and that it is purely voluntary work, carried on under State laws and regulations. No owner is required to submit his herd to the test except in areas where at least 75 per cent. of the other cattle-owners have their herds tested. During the fiscal year 1925, 7,000,000 cattle were tuberculin-tested in the United States.

AN AUSTRALIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

AN Australian interstate conference of government geologists was held in Melbourne recently under the auspices of the Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry, we are told by *The Engineering and Mining Journal-Press* (New York). As a result of their deliberations it was decided to recommend that a Federal geological survey be formed, and it was suggested that, with the concurrence of the States, this should deal with the structure and geological history of Australia. We read further:

In regard to the mandated territories, it was recommended that the survey should deal with the structural and economic resources of the territories. In the discussion as to the best method by which the commonwealth could assist in or facilitate the discovery or production of mineral oil in Australia, it was pointed out by delegates that the proffered bonus of £50,000 to the discoverer of oil in commercial quantities was not the best way of spending the money. The experience of older countries with profitable oil-fields had shown that the most efficient way of facilitating the discovery of new fields was by first making a systematic and detailed geological survey of likely territory. In this way the chances of discovering oil were increased sixty-fold. A resolution was finally adopted recommending that the Federal Government arrange for such surveys to be made of localities likely to contain oil, particularly Papua and the mandated territories of New Guinea. In connection with the bonus for the discovery of oil, it was pointed out that while this offer should be withdrawn, the bounty being paid on the production of shale oil should be continued. The conference also recommended that the geological surveys in the various States should be pushed as rapidly as possible, and that detailed maps should be made of any areas in which there was any likelihood of oil occurring.



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INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

NO LOWER THROUGH RATES FOR WESTERN ROADS

MARCH 13 WAS AN UNLUCKY DAY for Western transcontinental railroads and manufacturing interests, it is being remarked. For on that day the Interstate Commerce Commission, in a decision of far-reaching economic and political importance, widely discussed in the press, rejected their joint application to lower freight rates on various commodities to Pacific coast territory in order to meet water competition through the Panama Canal. The rates asked would have been lower to Pacific coast cities than to such intermediate points as Spokane and Salt Lake City. The principal commodities on which the railroads asked authority to reduce the rates to Pacific coast cities were iron and steel articles, paper and paper products, ammunition, cotton-piece goods, lard substitutes, paint, roofing, rosin, soap, and soda.

This is the third time within the last eight years, observes the *Spokane Spokesman-Review*, that the Interstate Commerce Commission has denied the railroads authority to cut rates at the Pacific coast terminals without giving interior communities corresponding cuts on the shorter hauls. Such a course, in the opinion of the majority of the Commission, might bring about cutthroat competition between the railroads and shipping, and this would be injurious to all concerned.

In making their plea, notes *The Wall Street Journal*, the railroads hoped to regain some part of the traffic they have lost through the building of the Panama Canal. As the *Philadelphia Record* remarks:

As the law now stands the Commission has a certain discretionary power to permit lower rates for the long than for the short haul, but the majority of the Commissioners have not been convinced that the transcontinental lines would gain as much by the increased business at lower rates as they would lose by the reduction.

In arriving at its decision, points out the *Chicago Daily News*, the Commission took into consideration the fact that Eastern railroads, as well as steamship lines, would not permit a diversion of business without vigorous efforts to compete with the Western railroads. Furthermore, says the *Washington Post*, "the Commission, in this decision, leaned far in the direction of protecting water routes. This seems to dispose of the charge that this body discriminates in favor of the railroads." A contrary decision would have been immensely unpopular in the Middle West, declares the *Buffalo Express*, and, adds the *Springfield Republican*:

The economic aspects of the transcontinental rate case are no less important than the political. And they are more complex. In this case the railroads could prove beyond doubt the loss of traffic due to canal competition. But the Commission has undoubtedly rendered the wisest and fairest decision.

In refusing the plea of the manufacturing interests of the interior and the transcontinental railroads, the Commission said:

The applicants hope that by stimulating traffic through the proposed reductions they may be able to increase their net revenues, but they do not propose to apply the reduced rates to intermediate destinations, since to do so would more than offset the gain from increased traffic to the ports.

It is claimed that the reductions proposed are necessary if the Western rail carriers are to transport to the Pacific coast in any volume articles produced or manufactured in the Middle West, which are also produced on or near the Atlantic seaboard, and move therefrom through the Panama Canal at rates substantially lower than the present all-rail rates from the origin territory covered by this application.

The proposed rates on iron and steel articles, from which the applicants hope to obtain their greatest increase in net revenue, might be expected to divert some of the traffic which now originates in the Pittsburgh district if the rail and water rates from Pittsburgh remain the same. There is no assurance, however,

that the Eastern rail carriers, and particularly the water lines, would permit any substantial diversion of their traffic without making an effort to retain it.

A slight reduction in the water rate would suffice to retain the advantage to the rail-and-water route, and this would call for further reductions in the rates of the Western carriers to bring about the near equalization of the Middle West and Eastern markets. On the other hand, if the Western carriers were not inclined to meet reductions in the water or rail-and-water rates, the competitive situation would remain as it is at present, the revenues of the applicants and the water lines would be unnecessarily reduced, and the Pacific coast shippers would receive the only advantage.

There is another phase of this matter which must not be overlooked. Section 500 of the Transportation Act, 1920, declares the policy of Congress to be "to promote, encourage, and develop water transportation service and facilities in connection with the commerce of the United States, and to foster and preserve in full vigor both rail and water transportation."

The field of operations of the water lines is restricted to a comparatively narrow area along the Atlantic seaboard and to a much narrower area along the Pacific coast. Since but little traffic originates at the ports, the water lines must reach out for it into the interior. The inherent disadvantages of shipping by water prohibit them from competing with the rail lines at points where the combined rail and water charges equal the all-rail charges, and consequently the territory from which they may draw traffic is confined to an area from which the rail rates plus the water charges are substantially lower than the all-rail rates.

Their destination territory is confined almost exclusively to the Pacific coast cities. Unlike the rail carriers, they have no intermediate territory from which to draw or which to deliver traffic. It is strongly urged, therefore, that to permit the Western carriers to publish the proposed rates from Chicago for the avowed purpose of depriving the water lines of a substantial portion of such traffic as they are now able to obtain, would be to disregard wholly the policy of Congress to promote, encourage and develop water transportation.

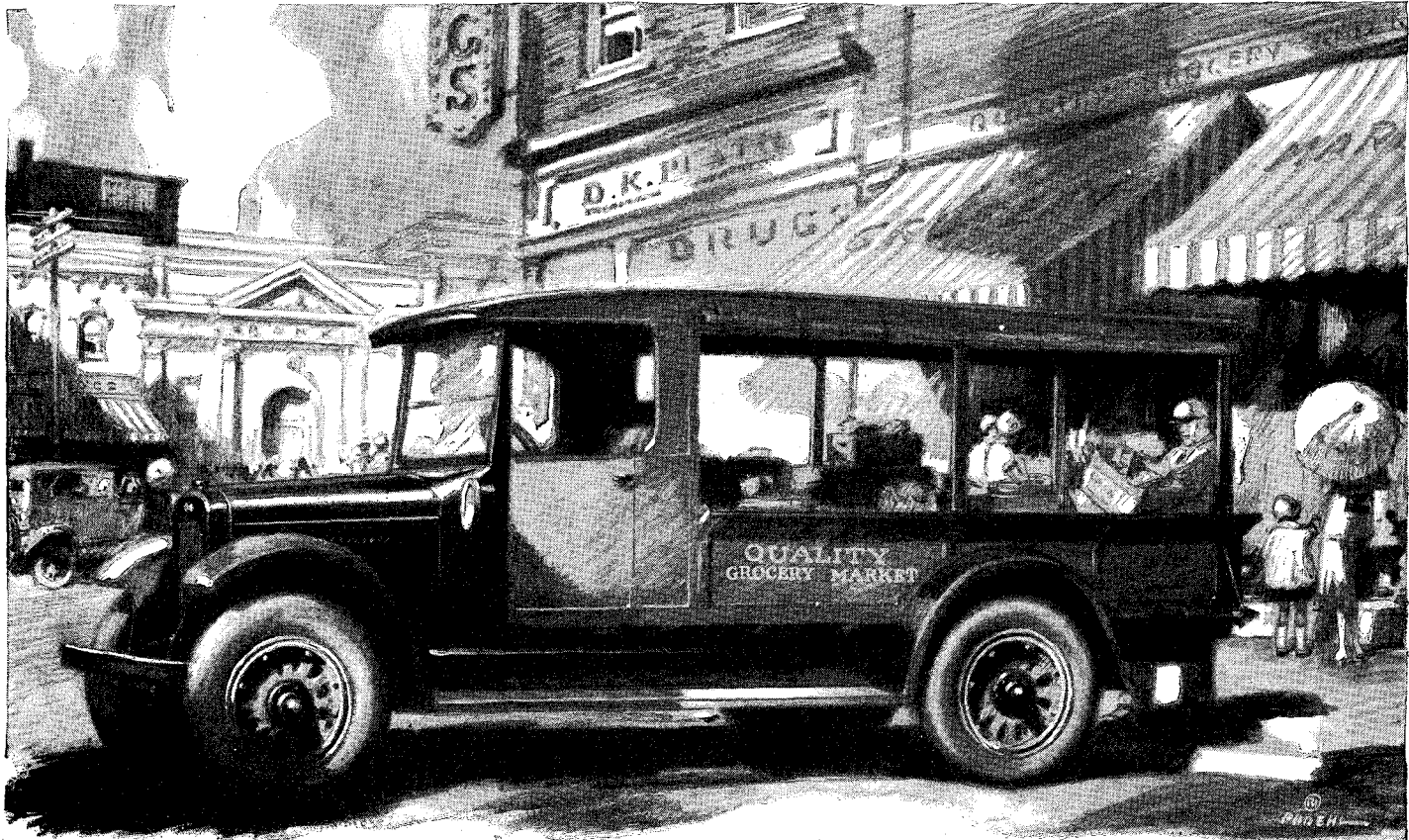
The record shows that the total tonnage, both eastbound and westbound, of all the water lines is but a very small fraction of that of the transcontinental carriers operating west of Chicago. It is evident, therefore, that the diversion of any substantial tonnage from the water lines would have but an inappreciable effect on the net revenues of the rail carriers. On the other hand, it might very seriously impair the ability of the water lines to maintain their present standard of service.

Upon full consideration of the record, we find that the application for authority to depart from the long-and-short-haul provision of the fourth section of the Act should be denied.

The vote of the Commission was 7 to 3. Commissioner Esch wrote a dissenting opinion, in which he referred to the inroads which the water lines are making on the traffic of several Western railroads, and the adverse effect on their earnings. "The denial of the application, under these circumstances," declared Mr. Esch, "savors of an arbitrary exercise of authority which we do not have under the statute, as interpreted by the Supreme Court." To quote the *Chicago Journal of Commerce*:

The defect in the Commission's logic, we believe, is discoverable by an analysis of the Commission's statement that if the railroads were permitted to establish shorter rates from the Middle West to the Pacific coast than to the intermountain States, thus enabling Mid-Western manufacturers to send their products to the Pacific coast as cheaply as Eastern manufacturers can ship by water via the Panama Canal, the effect would be to deprive the Easterners of the natural advantage of location near the Atlantic seaboard.

Not at all. The advantage of which the Eastern manufacturers would be deprived would be the advantage of accessibility to the artificial Panama Canal. In essence, therefore, the advantage is artificial. The Middle West's money has helped to build a canal which is used to carry Eastern products so cheaply as to destroy transcontinental railroads and the markets heretofore enjoyed by the Middle West—railroads which were built and markets



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Continued

which were established before there was a Panama Canal.

From one of the intermountain States mentioned by *The Journal of Commerce* comes a second criticism. Says the *Denver Rocky Mountain News*:

The finding of the Commission superficially dealt with freight rates and their effects upon the different sets of railroads in differently situated zones, but between the lines there is the story of industrial competition among several sections of the country, the main effort being to keep and add to the manufacturing centralization in Eastern and Southern centers to the disadvantage of sections of the country farther West and not immediately affected by the canal route. The East wins in the decision for the present. If that finding is left standing alone, it will help to concentrate manufacturing in limited Eastern and Southern areas, as finance is now centered in a single area, to the disadvantage of the greater part of the United States.

It is most essential that the national transportation situation be taken in hand and dealt with nationally, not sectionally, so that the Panama Canal, built for strategic purposes and patriotically subscribed to by the whole country at the time, shall not be used to topple the transportation structure. Manufacture, like finance, should be well distributed, not centralized in one or two corners.

Finally, says the *Portland Oregonian*, speaking, presumably, for Pacific coast States:

The present decision has the approval of a great majority of the Commission, therefore kills hopes of railroads that they may recapture some of the traffic which ships have taken from them since the Panama Canal was opened. It deprives the Middle West and the Pacific coast of the opportunity to use the rail route at approximately equal cost as an alternative to the water route.

At the juncture when it is proposed to apply the principle of regional representation to the Commission, that body showed itself influenced by narrow regional considerations, tho it violates the sound principle that competition between two systems of transportation—rail and water—should be permitted to override the measure of distance, which applies where railroads have no water competition. So solicitous is the Commission for water lines that it practically excludes Western railroads from competition with them, tho directed by Congress to foster and preserve in full vigor both rail and water transportation.

To justify this contradiction it expatiates on the effect on Eastern railroads of diversion to Western roads of traffic that Eastern lines now carry from Pittsburgh to the Atlantic seaboard for transfer to intercoastal ships, tho it then comes into collision with another duty under the Transportation Act, so to adjust rates that railroads as a whole in groups shall earn a fair return on value of their property.

It has fixt 5.75 per cent. as a fair return for the entire railroad system. In 1925 the return on book value by districts was: Eastern, 5.99 per cent.; Southern, 6.86 per cent.; Western, 4.88 per cent. Those figures indicate the duty to redistribute traffic to the advantage of the Western roads.



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FOOD BY MAIL NOT A SUCCESS

THE Post-office Department has abandoned its effort to help the farmer find a market for his produce by mail. It seems, according to J. C. Royle, of the Consolidated Press, that neither farmers, consumers, nor carriers liked the plan. After a year's effort to encourage direct shipments of produce from farmers to consumers by parcel post, thus eliminating the middleman, saving the consumer money, and securing better prices for the producer, the plan was given up as a failure. As Mr. Royle explains:

A year ago, Postmaster-General New was authorized to conduct experiments with fifty rural routes to develop and encourage the mail transport of food products direct from producer to consumer. He was authorized to fix the rate of postage and to allow the rural carriers a commission on the postage on food products handled on their routes. The rate was fixed at five cents for the first pound or fraction thereof, and one cent for each additional two pounds. Carriers were allowed a 50 per cent. commission.

Postmaster-General New says every effort was made to give this service a fair trial. First, letters were sent to 194 post-offices in twenty-nine States explaining the plan. Of the replies received, 165 postmasters were actively against the plan, and even those who approved it were not enthusiastic. Circulars of information were sent to patrons along the forty-four routes finally selected, and considerable local newspaper publicity for the plan was obtained.

In spite of this, 58 per cent. of the routes carried no business of this character at all, and the remaining 42 per cent. carried an average of only four pounds per day of food products, such as vegetables, flour, meal, sugar, corn, fruits, meats, poultry, eggs and dairy products.

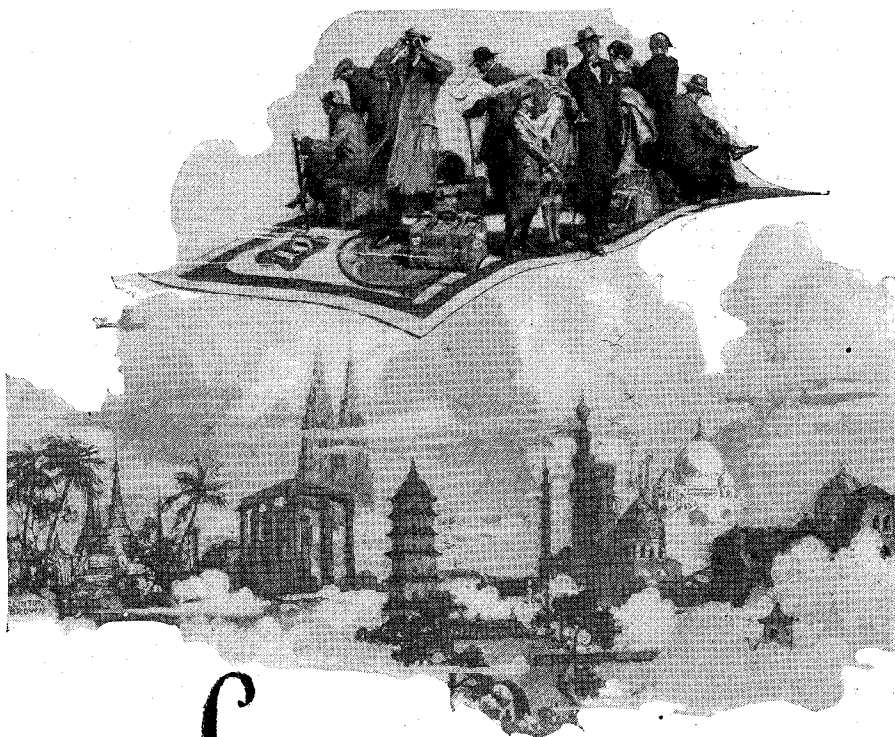
In commenting on the experiment, Postmaster New said:

"Our experience in conducting this experiment leads to the conclusion that there is no public need or demand for this character of service."

He explained that the reports show producers generally haul their own products to market or sell direct to hucksters at the farm. Those living adjacent to small towns peddle to consumers or deliver to grocery stores. In the larger cities there are markets, either publicly or privately owned, devoted to the purchase, storage and distribution of food. These are widely patronized by both the producer and the consumer, and furnish the former with a readily available medium through which to deal at current market quotations.

Professional hucksters are active in the districts surrounding the towns. They travel over regular routes, collecting products and paying market prices in cash. Through these means, according to post-office authorities, the producer can obtain as high a net price for his products as he can by shipping by parcel post, without the added trouble and expense of packing, postage, and correspondence.

A Statesman in Wonderland.—A sidelight on history: Lincoln wrote the "Gettysburg Address" while riding from Washington to Gettysburg on an envelop. —Editorial note in a North Carolina paper.



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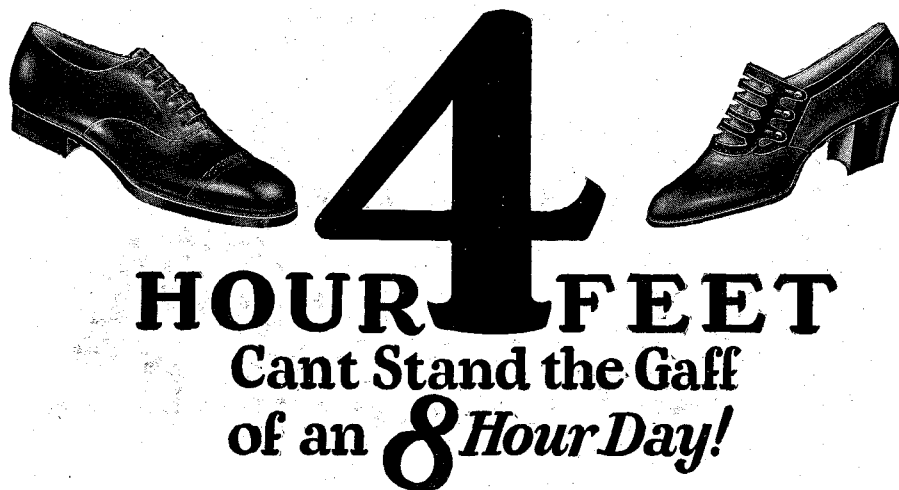
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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 17.—The Assembly of the League of Nations, meeting at Geneva, unanimously adopts a resolution of "regret that the difficulties so far encountered had not permitted" Germany's entry into the League, and expressing "the hope that before the regular September session these difficulties may be removed."

American missionary interests in Peking protest against American participation in possible armed action by the protocol Powers to compel raising the blockade of Tientsin.

March 18.—The Council of the League of Nations, meeting at Geneva, adopts a resolution to invite Secretary of State Kellogg to send a representative to the meeting of the Council on September 1 to explain the Senate reservations to the adherence of the United States to the World Court. The council sets May 18 for the preliminary disarmament conference.

The Turkish Government orders the authorities of Constantinople to prepare to seize all property belonging to Greek subjects in that city, following a disagreement between Turkey and Greece over negotiations for the exchange of populations.

Seventeen students are killed and sixteen wounded in Peking by Chinese guards, when the students protest against the Chinese Government's acquiescence to the ultimatum of the Powers demanding restoration of free communication between Peking and Tientsin and the sea.

Gregory Zinovieff announces in a closing speech to the Communist Internationale, meeting at Moscow, that the Internationale is now concentrating its propaganda campaign against the United States as the chief barrier to world-wide Bolshevism, according to the text of the speech just made public.

March 19.—Admiral Coundouriotis resigns the Presidency of Greece, and it is announced that an election will be held April 4 to decide his successor.

March 20.—Dowager Queen Louise of Denmark, widow of King Frederick VIII, dies in her seventy-fifth year.

March 22.—The Kuominchun, or National Army troops, evacuate Tientsin, China, and retreat toward Peking before the troops of Chang Tso-Lin, Manchurian dictator, and his allies from the province of Shantung.

March 23.—The Liberal party's motion to censure Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, for his part in the failure at Geneva to effect Germany's entrance into the League of Nations is defeated in the House of Commons, 325 to 136.

The American Embassy at Mexico City protests to the Mexican Government against the killing of two Americans and the wounding of two others on the west coast.

The German Reichstag approves by a rising vote the action of the German delegation in the negotiations at the recent session of the League of Nations Assembly for the entry of Germany into the League, which failed when Germany declined to enter at the time with any other nation.

DOMESTIC

March 17.—United States marshals arrest ten physicians in New York and hold warrants for the arrest of twenty-seven others on charges of selling their liquor prescription books, blank except for their signatures, to druggists and distillery agents.

The Senate approves the report of the Judiciary Committee recommending that the nomination of Wallace McCamant of Oregon to the bench of the Ninth Circuit Court, where he had served since last September under a recess appointment, be not confirmed.

March 18.—Col. John Calvin Coolidge, father of President Coolidge, dies at his home in Plymouth, Vermont, in his eighty-first year.

The population of continental United States will be 117,135,817 on July 1, an increase of 11,426,197 since the 1920 enumeration, according to an estimate by the United States Census Bureau.

March 19.—Public hearings on the various proposed modifications of the liquor laws are recommended to the Senate Judiciary Committee by a subcommittee, the vote being 4 to 1.

New York theatrical managers accept the "closed shop" demanded by the Dramatists' Guild, which means that the theater managers may produce only plays written by members of the Guild.

March 20.—Sixteen workers are killed and a score of others are injured by the explosion of a furnace, containing 400 tons of molten metal, of the Woodward Iron Company at Birmingham, Alabama.

Senator La Follette introduces a resolution for an inquiry by the Committee on Manufactures into the strike in the Passaic textile mills.

Charles R. Forbes, former director of the War Veterans' Bureau, enters the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, to serve out a two years' sentence for conspiring to defraud the Government on hospital contracts.

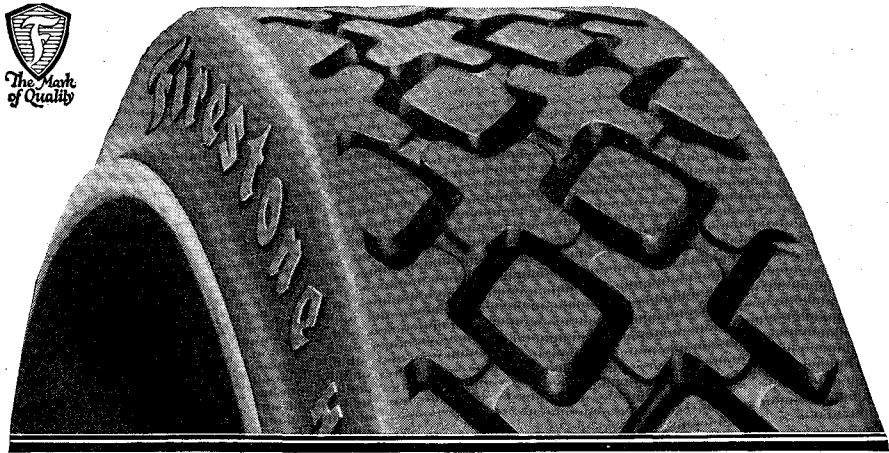
March 22.—The total income-tax receipts for March, under the new tax law, are estimated at \$420,000,000, \$20,000,000 more than was expected, it is announced at the Treasury Department.

The Senate Judiciary Committee approves public hearings, beginning April 5, on the bills for modification of the liquor laws now pending before the Committee.

March 23.—The United States will participate in the preliminary disarmament conference at Geneva in May, but probably will not accept the invitation of the League of Nations Council to explain American reservations to the World Court protocol, at a Geneva conference of forty-eight nations in September, it is announced at the White House.

Hitting the Nail.—Mrs. Winifred Hudnut Valentino was awarded a divorce in Paris the other day from her not unknown husband. And this department's award for the best headline just naturally falls to the gifted gent on the New York *World* who over the tale penned this gem: WINIFRED HUDNUT UNSHEIKED IN PARIS

—Collier's.



For Big Trucks on Long Hauls

Your big trucks on long hauls with few stops should be equipped with Non-Skid Hi-Type tires. Their performance, while meeting severe haulage conditions, has proved their all-around ability to deliver long mileage, cushion the truck, and give sure hold of the road in various types of service.

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the design which allows the tires to keep cool readily—and the tough resilient compound—both especially suited to long distance work. The formation of the broad tread insures safe, efficient road traction.

Learn more about this special tire for heavy haulage and the fine record it is making. See your nearest Firestone Service Dealer—Today.

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AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER *Firestone*

Woodstock
Electrite

5 o'clock
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HAPPY DAYS!—A fresh start in the morning—an easy, comfortable pace all day—"all cleaned up" by five o'clock... Who wouldn't be happy with this modern typewriter—this electrically driven Woodstock Electrite that takes all the drudgery out of typing and makes a pleasure of work! Booklet on request.

Woodstock Typewriter Co., 218 W. Monroe St., CHICAGO
Branches in Principal Cities - Agents All Over the World

The Biggest Thing in Business

ONE man's money, says the adage, is as good as another's. The nickels and dimes of plain folk reared the Woolworth Building, the greatest cathedral of modern commerce. On the marble shelf of the bank teller, Tony Marino's dollar rings as melodiously as that of Stuyvesant Cabot.

But is one man's patronage as valuable as another's? Obviously, no.

Democracy will not stretch so far as that. It admits equality in the inalienable rights to Life and Liberty, but not in the Pursuit of Merchandise.

It is said that 100,000 families make up the aristocracy of wealth but those who distribute merchandise are interested in the several million families who—in every community and at every income level—make up the aristocracy of the alert mind, the active, intelligent ruling mind.

Discrimination between types of consumers is the first lesson in the primer of every producer. The elementary distinction is between those who can afford and appreciate your product, and those who can't.

But the most fascinating and the most baffling distinction which makes one customer more valuable than another is that of indirect influence.

Markets today are ruled by oligarchy.

Majorities do not govern. The cogent minority of the observant, the provident and the competent do by their sanction make the market, or by their taboo, break it.

Through the streets of every community there move a salient number who are the instigators of styles, standards, customs and habits.

Did you notice that we used the words "every community"? The size and importance of this market has been stated very effectively by

J. Walter Thompson Company in their News Bulletin:

"The alert people in every community and at every income level are the people worth while reaching with any new idea. It is this basis of alertness which really counts for most in any classification of people. Income, automobile ownership, telephone installation, home ownership, racial origin and all the other standards for classifying people are less vital than this one—alertness."

It is these active, intelligent ruling minds that N. W. Ayer & Son write about in a recent advertisement as follows:

"They sponsor a fashion, they find new places of amusement, and sooner or later the world follows. For fashions in clothes, styles in decoration, and accepted changes in manners and customs begin in this social stratum."

For forty years advertising men have preached the power of good-will, and the practicability of winning good-will through the printed page. An excellent and typical statement is that made by Theodore F. MacManus:

"It is absolutely true that a good reputation—the most priceless asset any business can possess—is a purchasable thing."

A striking example of the worth of a good name is the recent purchase of Dodge Brothers by Dillon, Read and Company.

The physical assets of the Dodge business were figured at \$90,000,000. The price was \$146,000,000. The difference of \$56,000,000 stands for the good-will. And it may be said that even the \$90,000,000 paid for physical assets would have been far less, had it not carried with it the Dodge

good name. There are plenty of splendidly equipped factories which are for sale at bargain prices because their purchase would not include the biggest thing in business—good-will.

A good product, an efficient plant, an adequate sales staff and distributing machinery are essential for any successful business, but they avail little without public acceptance.

This doctrine of good-will is familiar and even trite.

The modern leaders of advertising go further and place emphasis upon the *type of individuals who exert the good-will*. A good-will which flows from one cross-section containing a million people may be worth far less or more than a good-will held by another cross-section containing precisely the same number. A merchandiser can not afford to be promiscuous. He must pick and choose his millions. He must strike the golden mean between snobbery and hob-nobbery.

Such is the implication in the query, "Does it matter to you who buys your product?" and in the even more searching one, "Does it matter to you who buys it *first*?"

This "modern" approach is not so modern after all. It was set forth in the "Art of Worldly Wisdom" published so long ago as the sixteenth century, somewhat as follows:

"If you would sell your goods to the multitude, address your message to the connoisseurs."

Astute sales managers, opening a new territory, instruct their salesmen to exert their first effort upon certain selected stores and homes.

The canvasser who puts his foot in your door is quick to rattle off the name of an influential neighbor who has already patronized him.

The makers of a medium-priced automobile sent out the first fifteen cars of their new model, all washed and polished, and left them standing before the residences of the pivotal people in the city.

For the high grade, costly product the prospects must of course be selected with infinite care, and no time or effort wasted upon the impossibilities.

But what of the low-priced commodity in common use, the five-cent drink, the ten-cent gelatine, the dentifrice, the daily plate of soup, the dollar hosiery, the three-dollar hat? Leaders in these fields began long ago to perceive the importance of selling first the people whose decree is decisive.

Stand for a while at the counter of any retail store:

A customer comes in and asks for a certain brand.

"I'm sorry that we haven't it," says the merchant, "but here's the brand that Mrs. So-and-so always buys."

Another customer comes in and asks for something else which is not on the shelves. The dealer hastens to say:

"I ought to carry that. I'll have it here next time you come."

Why the different attitudes? The second woman buys no more than the first, and her money is no better. But the first represents only one household, while the second is known to the merchant as one whose contacts are wide, whose influence spreads, whose patronage can be cited as an endorsement. She is a *prime mover*.

These prime-movers, when you add them all together, contribute out of their own consumption a good proportion of the total volume of sales. There are alert people in every walk of life and they form a total market of at least several million families. And without the force of the example of these families who set the style, even the cheapest commodity meets resistance and dwindling demand.

They are essential to the promotion of anything new. They are vital to the sustained market of anything old.

It is these alert, active, intelligent families at every income level, whose good-will is coming to be known as "the biggest thing in business."

When this was said to a business man the other day, his comment was, "Granted. But big ideas cost money."

"Yes," was the reply, "they cost big money—if you fail to use them."

Adv't.

Shake Into Your Shoes ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

YOUNG business men, those who are forging ahead in their professions, are particularly careful in matters of dress and health. They know that tired, aching feet impair their efficiency, and indirectly cause the loss of poise so necessary in the business world. Many men have found that

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

the Antiseptic, Healing Powder for the feet, gives instant relief to sore, tired, aching, perspiring feet, corns, bunions and calluses. It takes the friction from the shoe and gives restful foot comfort. Salesmen and others who are constantly on their feet should never be without Allen's Foot-Ease. Shake a little into your shoes before going on the golf course and note the difference in your score. Allen's Foot-Ease is endorsed by athletic authorities.

Buy a package today, at your druggist.

Allen's Foot-Ease
Le Roy, N. Y.



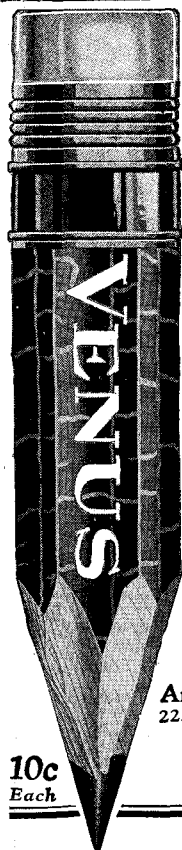
for FOOT COMFORT

CUT THIS OUT
And send it with your name and address to Allen's Foot-Ease, Le Roy, N. Y. We will send FREE, a trial package and a Foot-Ease Walking Doll.

WATCH YOUR WORDS

THIS HANDY BOOK lists the 15,000 elect words in twenty groups: from the best one and two syllable jewels to the longest and least desirable words generally used and understood. You know these words (therein lies their current worth), but you overuse one-tenth of them and overlook nine-tenths. Our orderly columns remind you of peerless word values. Coin or stamps 30c

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

bonify.—"W. A. K." New York City.—This word means "to make excellent or better; ameliorate." The word is derived from the French *bonifier*, through the Low Latin *bonifico*, from *bonus*, good, and *facto*, make.

brochure.—"C. L. Z." Kansas City, Mo.—This word is correctly pronounced *bro'shur*—o as in *go*, sh as in *ship*, u as in the French *Dumas*.

denervated.—"M. F." Newport, N. H.—This word is pronounced *di-nur'vet-ed*—i as in *habit*, u as in *burn*, first e as in *prey*, second e as in *get*.

disease.—"R. B." Orlando, Fla.—This is a French term meaning, "a speaker, talker." It is the feminine form, the masculine being *diseur*.

inasmuch as.—"H. L. G." Washington, D. C.—Many terms that are now written as solid words were at one time written as separate words. For example, *bookseller* to-day is a solid word. At one time the term was written as two words. *Print-seller* to-day is hyphenated; ultimately, if the calling does not pass out altogether, it will be written as a solid word. *Inasmuch* is in the same class. There are others of the same type, such as *sometimes*.

The phrase, *inasmuch as*, written as four separate words is permissible, but the dictionary's preference is for the solid form. It was written as a solid word by Wyclif in 1380, but Chaucer wrote it as four words in 1386, as did also Cursor Mundi in 1300. Tindale printed it as four words in 1526, and it was so spelled in 1577, but in 1711 the solid-word form, originated by Wyclif, was restored to use and kept as being in harmony with the genius of the language.

libido.—"J. J. B." Washington, D. C.—The correct pronunciation of this word is *li-bai'do*—i as in *habit*, ai as in *aisle*, o as in *go*. It is the term used to designate the emotional craving behind all human activities the repression of which leads to psychoneuroses.

love, affection.—"R. A. G." Denver, Colo.—Love is a word used in the singular, an abstract term which designates every strong and passionate attachment, as between father and mother; husband and wife; brother and sister; sweethearts; cousins, and friends. It designates also paternal and maternal love for offspring. It exists between members of the same family springing out of natural relationship, and is kept alive by constant interchange of kindnesses and close intercourse. Love is peculiar to no station, and is to be distinguished from *affection* in that love is a much warmer sentiment than *affection*. It is particular rather than general, and embraces only such persons of the same or opposite sex as are capable of awakening the sentiment.

Affection is more general, but is a feeling chastened under the control of the understanding that promises no more pleasure than it gives.

macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli.—"T. C. H." Chicago, Ill.—These words all designate a paste, and we have no record of their use in the plural other than in the sense of the individual of the top class, the dandy who was referred to by Addison in No. 47 of "The Spectator" as "a blockhead, fool, or mountebank." In this case, whenever used in the plural, the form adopted, notably by Madame D'Arblay in her "Diary," was *Macaronies*—young men who wore long curls, affected spy-glasses, and adopted the habits, follies, and vices of other nations.

The common noun is used as a singular or a plural, but if there are different grades of *macaroni*, *spaghetti* and *vermicelli*, the normal practise adopted in English, of adding "s" to form the plural, should be followed.

privilege, right.—"A. F." Brooklyn, N. Y.—A *privilege* is said to be a particular or peculiar benefit enjoyed by a person, company, or class beyond the common advantages of other citizens, an exemption or extraordinary exemption of an immunity held beyond the course of the law. A fundamental or specially important legal or political right; as, the *privilege* of voting.

A *right* is a well-founded claim which means nothing more or less than a claim recognized by law. It is a claim or title to, or interest in, anything whatsoever that is enforceable by law. However binding or sacred be a moral right, unless it affords grounds for enforcement by some process of law, it can not come within the legal definition of a *right*. The two words *privilege* and *right* are synonymous with each other, and may be used interchangeably, but in the case of voting, *privilege* is preferable.

sacrifice.—"R. D. T." Tontitown, Ark.—This word as a noun is pronounced *sak'ri-fais*: as a verb, *sak'ri-faiz*—a as in *fat*, i as in *habit*, ai as in *aisle*. In Great Britain the verb and noun are now both pronounced in the same way. Formerly British usage followed Nares's rule that "c" is spoken usually like z in *sacrifice*, but Buchanan indicated the sound of c soft, which Smart (1840) approved, and this pronunciation prevails in Britain to-day.

Southern.—"C. A." Louisa, Ky.—This word should always be capitalized when it has the meaning, "of, from, or pertaining to the States south of Mason and Dixon's line."

SOUTH AMERICA

VISIT the gay Latin cities below the Equator this summer! Brazil's weather is delightfully temperate during our spring and summer. In the Argentine it is just cool enough to permit of zestful enjoyment of Buenos Aires' gay social season.

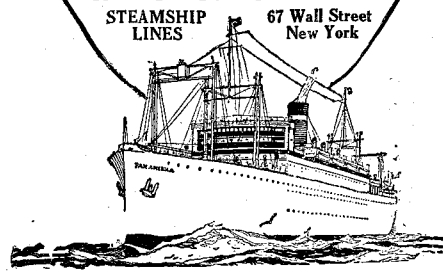
South America is as yet uncrowded by tourists. Hotels are modern and luxuriously appointed; rates, surprisingly low.

A round trip to Rio with a week to visit her wonderful beach and mountain resorts—back home in thirty days—or visit Santos, Montevideo, then spend nine days in Buenos Aires, the Paris of the western world, and back home in six weeks.

Modern 21,000 ton steamers
Pan America American Legion
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Fastest Time—Sailings fortnightly from New York. Send for tour suggestions.

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—William Lyon Phelps, Professor of English Literature, Yale University, in "The Golden Book Magazine"

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THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

A Credit to His Sex.—FOR SALE—T. B. tested Guernsey bull, good butter record.—*Ad in an Iowa paper.*

Sophisticated Taxicabs.—Salesmen for taxicabs with experience.—*From a want ad in a New York paper.*

Trust the Expressman.—A Devon Council possess an old safe which they can not open. Nobody seems to have thought of sending it for a journey by rail, labeled "Fragile."—*The Passing Show (London).*

Perzackly!—When am an can take ad rink and nots corn those who think intoxicants an evil, or deny himself and nots corn those who drink.—*From a South Carolina paper.*

It Sometimes Happens.—SUDDEN DEATH IS FATAL TO PALESTINE LADY—*Headlines in an Ohio paper.*

Choosing Her Own Heaven.—WANTED—By expired South Carolina school teacher age 45, position as collector. Time-keeper or orange grove keeper.—*Ad in a Florida paper.*

Those Prophetic Ancients.—Among the most interesting pieces in the jewelry collection was an Egyptian acarab, inscribed with the date 1600 B. C.—*California paper.*

Getting It Straight.—"The collection this morning," observed the vicar, "will be taken on behalf of the arch fund, and not, as erroneously printed in the service papers, on behalf of the arch-fiend."—*Tit-Bits.*

Never Say Die!—WIFE (tearfully)—"You've broken the promise you made me." HUSBAND—"Never mind, my dear, don't cry. I'll make you another!"—*The By-stander (London).*

An Expert.—The Paris police have arrested a man who apparently has a mania for tearing buttons off people's clothes. We shall be very surprized if he does not receive a tempting offer from our laundry.—*The Humorist (London).*

Manly Defiance.—Boss—"Did you collect that bill?"

JENKINS—"No, sir. He kicked me down a flight of stairs."

Boss—"You go back and get that money. I'll show him he can't scare me."—*Allston (Ill.) Recorder.*

Confirming His Fears.—MOTHER—"Yes, Doris has been learning to play the violin for six months. We were trying to keep it a secret!"

SUFFERING MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE—"I thought somebody had let the cat out of the bag!"—*The Humorist (London).*

A Big Drop.—"Do you realize what wonders there are in a drop of water?"

"Yes; my wife and I spent our honeymoon looking at one."

"What! Gazing at a drop of water?"

"Uh-huh! Niagara Falls."—*Boston Transcript.*

Jagless Stockings.—RUM-PROOF MATERIAL DISPLAYED FOR WOMEN'S HOSE AND FROCKS—*Headlines in the New York Herald Tribune.*

Conan Doyle, Ahoy!—DEAD MAN TWICE BREAKS FROM JAIL AT KIRBYVILLE—*Headline in a Texas paper.*

Her Social Success.—MOTHER—"Well, dear, did you have a lot of attention paid to you at the party?"

ELSIE—"Some, mama. Two little boys made faces at me."—*Boston Transcript.*

Shampooed.—Cop—"What's the idea of stalling on the main street?"

FAIR ONE (absently)—"I just washed my car, and I can't do a thing with it!"—*Purple Cow.*

The Latest Transgression.—CRITIC—"It's a positive sin to deface walls with paintings like that."

WAGGISH FRIEND—"A case of mural turpitude, so to speak."—*Boston Transcript.*

Real Hospitality.—"BANDITS" STOP AT SPEED HOTEL SPEED, IND. Meals 75c. Rooms \$1.25. Steam heat, shower baths. Free garage. A Welcome to All—*Ad in the Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Can't Eat Caresses.—WANTED—Husband would like to exchange wife, who is too affectionate, for good cook. Address 2466 Guard.

WANTED—Information as to whether husband who wants to exchange his wife for cook is self-supporting. Address 2496 Guard.—*Classified ads in an Oregon paper.*

She Paid Dearly.—LOUISVILLE WOMAN WINS WRIGHT PRIZE After making out three lists, Mrs. Frances F. Bell, 1432 West Jefferson Street, closed her eyes, ran a hatpin through one of them and thus won the first prize of \$200 in gold in the Right Hand Puzzle of the Wright Players.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Shadowed.—He was going home, and it was growing dark. His road from the station was a lonely one. Suddenly he suspected that a man behind was following him purposely. The faster he went, the faster the man followed until they came to a cemetery.

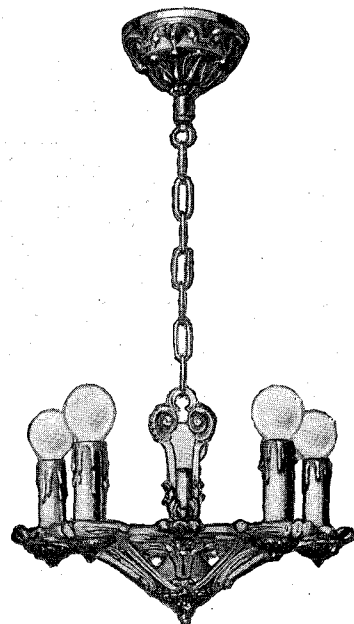
"Now," he said to himself, "I'll find out if he's after me," and he entered the cemetery. The man followed him. He circled a grave, and his pursuer jogged after him. He ducked around a family vault. Still the man was after him. At last, he turned and faced the fellow.

"What do you want? What are you following me for?"

"Well, sir, it's like this," said a small voice. "I'm going up to Mr. Brown's house with a parcel, and the station-agent told me if I followed you I should find the place, as you live next door."—*The Advocate.*

MARKEL Fitments
add so much and
cost so little!

"Many homes would be far more beautiful if the lighting fitments were chosen and arranged with as much care as the furnishings." This advice is worth remembering if you are about to build, remodel, or redecorate.
[Fitment below without bulbs \$15]



With Markel fitments you can make the lighting scheme your best ally in decorating your home. Not only are they beautiful in themselves, but they possess that rare quality of blending into almost any decorative scheme and adding a finishing touch of color.

See Markel Fitments at your dealer's. Or write for beautifully illustrated literature.

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LIGHTING FITMENTS

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Dept. 4—141 E. Seneca Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Please send me the new booklet in beautiful Aquatone, showing the correct use of lighting fitments in the home.

Name

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City and State

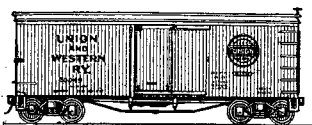
To Crate Users Weyerhaeuser now introduces "Cut to Size" Crating Lumber

ON top of the savings they have already effected for the industrial men of America, Weyerhaeuser now comes forward with a still further contribution toward economies in crating and transportation costs.

Briefly, it is this:—

To the manufacturer who has standardized, or who can standardize, his crates, Weyerhaeuser is prepared to furnish Crating Lumber Cut to Size.

This Weyerhaeuser Cut to Size Crating Lumber is of standard kind and grade as specified for the individual crates. It is cut to the required length, width and thickness for each individual crate and is shipped in bundles ready to assemble.



A Carload of Lumber is about 25,000 Board Feet. Buy your Crating Lumber from Weyerhaeuser Cut to Size.

All good crating pieces.

No waste.

No dead freight loss.

No labor cost for cutting up in your shipping room.

Weyerhaeuser Cut to Size Crating Lumber is prepared only at the Weyerhaeuser Mills. It can be supplied only in carload lots. And each car contains all the pieces needed to make a specified number of standard crates.

There will always be some manufacturers and shippers who will find it necessary to buy their crating lumber in bulk and do the cutting up in

their own establishments, and to these Weyerhaeuser offers a dependable supply of ideal, light weight woods in grades best suited to their purpose.

But the man who can and will follow the Weyerhaeuser Crating Service every step of the way, including this new Cut to Size offering — may expect Eight Specific Savings (and maybe Nine) as enumerated in the right hand column.

It is worth thinking about. We invite your correspondence.

Savings

Saving No. 1

No freight on waste. You pay freight only on the finished pieces, the waste that develops in the cutting up process is disposed of at the source.

Saving No. 2

Lower lumber costs per crate. Weyerhaeuser Cut to Size Crating Lumber is cut at Weyerhaeuser owned mills. Therefore, a Weyerhaeuser Cut to Size Crate is strictly a "one profit" crate.

Saving No. 3

Lower labor cost per crate. Weyerhaeuser Cut to Size Crating Lumber is worked up by men who specialize in doing this one thing for hundreds of customers. In most cases, therefore, they can do it better and cheaper than the individual customer can do it for himself.

Saving No. 4

Lower overhead cost because it cuts the "no profit" operations of a shipping room to a minimum. It releases valuable space for profit making.

Saving No. 5

Less weight per crate. Weyerhaeuser crating lumber is ideal for crating purposes—strong, easy-working, non-splitting but also light in weight and that saves freight cost on your shipments.

Saving No. 6

Less lumber per crate. Weyerhaeuser Crating Engineers know how to build efficient crates with a minimum of lumber—often 10% to 30% less lumber than many shippers formerly used. And that saves again on shipping weight.

Saving No. 7

Fewer adjustments and claims for damaged shipments, because a Weyerhaeuser designed crate is not only stronger but specifically better protection for the merchandise packed in it.

Saving No. 8

The good will value of an efficient, good appearing package.

Saving No. 9

Many times, a Weyerhaeuser designed crate has given the shipper the advantage of a more favorable freight classification and that means a lower freight rate.

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS SAINT PAUL • MINNESOTA



Producers for industry of pattern and flask lumber, factory grades for remanufacturing, lumber for boxing and crating, structural timbers for industrial building. And each of these items in the species and type of wood best suited for the purpose.

Also producers of Idaho Red Cedar poles for telephone and electric transmission lines.



Weyerhaeuser Forest Products are distributed through the established trade channels by the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, Spokane, Washington, with branch offices at 208 So. La Salle St., Chicago; 220 Broadway, New York; Lexington Bldg., Baltimore; and 806 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis; and with representatives throughout the country.